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PASTOR, SAMORE COMMENT ON MONTEVIDEO DECLARATION

PY091333Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jan PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jan (TELAM)--While Foreign Minister Maj Gen Carlos Washington Pastor (ret) stated that the action carried out in Montevideo was nothing but a continuation of "the third stage of the Act of Puerto Montt," the pope's envoy Cardinal Antonio Samore regarded this outcome as "the return to normality," on returning from the Uruguayan capital where a tripartite meeting was held yesterday to achieve a solution to the Argentine-Chilean border conflict in the southern region.

In a statement made aboard the T-02 plane which took him back from Montevideo, Pastor said: "This is just the third stage of the Act of Puerto Montt."

He added: "Although we have assumed a very serious commitment, we have not veered from the path outlined then (referring to the act signed in the Chile on 20 February 1978) since there are general rules established by mutual agreement and now we have to wait for the holy father to formally agree to act as a mediator."

The foreign minister also stated that John Paul II will establish the work procedures, which will probably be carried out through teams. He added that this task may take several months.

Pastor noted that the scope of the papal mediation has been established in the documents, which he--together with his Chilean counterpart, Hernan Cubillos--signed last night in Montevideo, but made clear that this scope also involves many aspects stemming from the concept of demarcation of jurisdictions.

Therefore, each stage will have to be discussed as the papal mediation is carried on, he said.

Regarding the military status--which they agree to set back to where it was January 1977--Pastor said that conditions will be established to comply with this commitment gradually.

For his part, Cardinal Samore--who also returned aboard the same plane--stated that the Argentine-Chilean agreement "marks the return to normality and a commitment to avoid measures which may disrupt harmony between the two countries."

He also expressed his belief that this purpose "has been achieved." Confirming earlier reports, Cardinal Samore said that he will return to Rome today and that he will submit the text of the documents to the pope, who will have to decide whether he agrees to act as mediator.

The papal envoy said that he will brief the pope today on the news and that the withdrawal of troops would take place gradually.

"We must give the pope time to consider the situation," he said finally, avoiding questions as to the duration of the present stage.

Earlier, on receiving from the two parties a nonaggression commitment, in Montevideo, Samore urged them to overlook problems and "with tranquillity and order move toward a lasting peace."

He also gave thanks to God "for this moment of peace on Uruguayan land."

VIDELA-SAMORE MEETING ENDS; NO DETAILS GIVEN

PY091429Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1350 GMT 9 Jan 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 9 Jan (TELAM)--The meeting the president of the nation held in his office at government house with the papal envoy, Cardinal Antonio Samore, concluded at 1020.

This meeting was also attended by Foreign Minister Pastor and by the apostolic nuncio, Msgr Pio Laghi.

The president and Cardinal Samore later went to the Cristo Rey Chapel.

Samore Departs for Rome

PY092156Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2055 GMT 9 Jan 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jan (TELAM)--Cardinal Antonio Samore, Pope John Paul II's special envoy, seeking a rapprochement between Chile and Argentina, left for Rome, Italy, at 1734 today. He will inform the pope of the agreements reached between the two nations through the accord of Montevideo. Cardinal Samore, along with his advisers, priests Fiorello Cavalli and Faustino Sainz Munoz, left from Ezeiza International Airport on an Argentine airliner.

PRESIDENT PADILLA DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH CHILE

PY100213Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 9 Jan 79 PY

[Text] At a press conference in Oruro, the president of the government military junta, Gen David Padilla, has categorically denied the possibility of a resumption of negotiations with Chile with the objective of achieving a solution to the 100-year-old Bolivian landlocked situation. General Padilla arrived in Oruro early this morning to attend the main ceremonies commemorating the 8th anniversary of the National Smelting Enterprise, ENAF. The president asserted in a brief press conference that relations between Chile and Bolivia are broken and that nothing can be done about it.

Padilla, nevertheless, did not reject the possibility that Pope John Paul II may influence Chileans to try to solve Bolivia's problem. General Padilla answered questions regarding Bolivia's landlocked situation. He rejected any alternative of resuming negotiations with Chile to achieve a solution on the issue. He explained that diplomatic relations between Chile and Bolivia were broken during the previous Banzer administration and that this was the second time in the last decade that this had happened. President David Padilla added: Bolivia commemorates the 100th anniversary of its containment between its mountains in complete austerity. We can only commemorate this date in a solemn civilian, cultural and literary ceremony. [as heard]

In reference to the democratization process Bolivia is experiencing, General Padilla said that 80 percent of the political parties and Bolivian citizens in general have accepted the government (?plan) because they consider it favorable to the interests of the country. He explained, however, that it is obvious there are other isolated groups which try to obstruct the democratic process by trying to avoid the election of a congress which will surely undertake several investigations into the activities of previous regimes. The president announced that the new electoral law will become effective within 15 days so the plebiscite can be carried out on the first Sunday in June.

During his visit to the city of (Pagador), Padilla also discussed the economic situation our country is experiencing. According to General Padilla, the present economic situation is very delicate. He said the economic situation is not exactly serious, but it is delicate. General Padilla said: The previous administrations have not left us with a healthy economy and as a result we are now experiencing a very (?difficult) situation. He reasserted that his regime will enforce systems which will stop (?corruption) in public administration. In agreement with the statements issued by Finance Minister Wenceslao Alba, General Padilla noted that it is the objective of the military government to establish an (?austere) administration during his term in government.

One of the tragedies which Bolivia commemorates this year is undoubtedly the Chilean invasion on 14 February 1879, which caused the War of the Pacific and resulted in Bolivia's loss of its coasts on the Pacific Ocean. Alluding to this infamous tragedy, Gen David Padilla called upon all Bolivians to unite around the national objective of returning to the sea. In a speech he delivered at the Oruro municipal hall, General Padilla said: I appeal to your honesty and your responsibility in this cause and to the interests of the fatherland and the sacrifices of your forefathers.

TROOPS IN MINING AREAS SAID FOR 'SECURITY'

PY091413Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Jan 79 PY

[Summary] "The presence of troops in the mining centers of the country is due exclusively to reasons of internal security of the country.

"The nomination of labor union leaders as candidates in the coming electoral process is considered to be illegal."

These points are contained in the supplementary document handed over by the Interior Ministry to the various political parties and fronts which participated in a meeting with the interior minister last Saturday. The document was delivered by Interior Ministry Under Secretary Walter Rios Gamboa.

Regarding the troops stationed in the mining centers, the document says:

[Begin Rios Gamboa recording] The military government junta declares that there are no military zones in the country. "The presence of units and detachments of the armed forces in some mining district or similar population centers is due exclusively to reasons of external and internal security of the nation." [end recording]

The second point of the document refers to the military-peasant pact, which has been rejected by political parties and fronts. It says: "Our comrades the peasants are left free to express their opinion regarding the military-peasant pact during their next congress, which will have a democratic character and will be protected from any official interference which is alien to that important sector of society."

Rios Gamboa read the point referring to the labor union leaders and their nomination as candidates in the coming electoral process. [begin recording] The decision of the executive branch regarding the nomination as candidates of union leaders and national labor representatives is based on the constitution and the electoral law which stipulates that their nomination is illegal, unless they resign from their posts 60 days before elections. These stipulations are based on principles of impartiality and the separation of union and political party activities. [end recording]

The political parties and fronts will discuss, within the next few hours, this supplementary reply by the Interior Ministry to their suggestions.

GOVERNMENT BEGINS TO PROMOTE ADMINISTRATIVE MORALITY

PY091856Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0479 GMT 9 Jan 79 PY

[excerpt] La Paz, 9 Jan (LATIN)--The Bolivian military government has launched a campaign to instill morality in public administration, which will be implemented in parallel with the political process to be completed with the general elections in July.

Several members of the ministerial cabinet and the president of the military junta, Gen David Padilla Arancibia, have ordered the general comptroller's office--the state's highest control agency--to install auditing procedures in all state organizations.

According to authoritative sources, the objective is bringing to light dishonesty in management, presumably practiced during the last 8 years when the country has been under military government.

The government's firm decision was reflected in an announcement by the labor minister that 1,800 former labor union coordinators "will be tried in absentia" to give an account of labor properties and funds which they had managed during their tenures.

These labor coordinators were appointed by the Banzer government as official representatives to oversee the operation of labor organizations as substitutes for the democratically elected labor leaders.

O GLOBO INTERVIEWS MILITARY COURT PRESIDENT

PY091259Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Jan 79 p 5 PY

[Undated interview with Gen Dilermando Gomes Monteiro, president of the Supreme Military Court]

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--[Question] What is your opinion of amnesty?

[Answer] Personally, this is what I think: Politics is a free activity for any citizen. Every citizen is willing to participate in politics. I do not feel that to participate in politics or to achieve a political objective an individual must reach a point of committing crimes which are considered common crimes. I recognize political disagreement, the political adversary; I recognize the existence of a total opposition to all measures adopted by one of the government branches. All this I regard as a political issue. But, when to participate in politics someone violates the limits of politics and commits common crimes, that for me no longer involves participating in politics.

I admit that there are individuals who had thought and acted politically, and they had also politically revealed their ideas and acted at the national level, trying to change the political situation which had not been in compliance with their points of view. For me this is very natural and necessary. If someone committed common crimes to achieve political objectives, to me he did not act politically. He fell into a criminal act.

[Question] Do you favor amnesty only for those who had committed common crimes?

[Answer] I do not agree with the idea of granting amnesty to those who had committed crimes considered to be common crimes, such as murders, robberies, assaults. To me these are not political crimes. A politician works with ideas, words, texts; in all, he promotes an activity of a political nature. Amnesty, for those who acted within that field, the political field, is admissible. It involves calming the spirits. It is the hand extended so that he might think differently in the future about this country.

[Question] You favor amnesty for the so-called "crimes of opinion," don't you?

[Answer] Exactly. For activities of a political nature which would lead to a political change through peaceful means. I do not favor political activity which would have as a final objective an activity of violence, because for me it is no longer politics. I do not agree with the old theory that wars are the continuation of politics through other means. War is the ultimate resort of an adversely affected sovereignty.

[Question] Do you feel that the new national security law [LSN] represents an improvement?

[Answer] The new LSN has greatly reduced the sentences for crimes committed for political reasons. For me, a political crime is not as violent as terrorism, as the crime termed a common crime. There are those who say: Someone robbed the bank to get money for his own purposes. This man, to me, is more guilty that the man who had robbed a house to get bread for his children.

[Question] Do you think there had been abuses in fighting subversion?

[Answer] There always exist abuses in this kind of activity, where man's nature is present and where there are successive steps of authority, because an authority which decides on a given action, decides in the good sense of the legal provisions, but the implementation of these provisions does not always correspond to that decision. This can be seen through a police case. [paragraph continues]

An order is given for the arrest of a man, but an order of arrest involves detaining him and bringing him in, but here are always abuses. The army has been so concerned over this that there had been a case--I do not remember the details--of a captian who, in action against subversion, committed abuses seeking the testimony of a man who died under the pressure of a tourniquet which had apparently crushed his brain. The captain was tried and sentenced, and he is now in prison. But today one cannot accept all complaints of torture, because they are often false or imaginary, for political purposes.

[Question] Do you feel that there has not been the same publicity about the army's struggle against abuses in the struggle against subversion as there has been about denunciations of the same abuses?

[Answer] Exactly. One thing I can affirm: Every time military officers learned about any action contrary to our moral and legal principles they took the necessary measures to eliminate the abuses.

[Question] General, you who have followed the 1964 revolution from the very beginning, can you mention an example of connivance with abuses? Did you sense the support of any government for abuses in fighting subversion? Did you feel that such abuses were part of a government policy?

[Answer] I can sincerely say no, because the officials with whom I had contact took maximum care to avoid actions within the armed forces which could affect and hurt our principles, because the principles which rule the armed forces are of high moral standards. We have our own interrogation manuals and they are very severe. Prisoners cannot be touched. These principles also designate some answers which prisoners may give and others which they can refuse and nothing can be done against them. The abuses which may have occurred are of an individual nature, committed by self-appointed executioners, but never by officers. I have talked with several military officers and I am sure that abuses are not a consequence of their guidance.

[Question] Do you feel that a political opening up will consolidate the revolution?

[Anwer] I feel that a political opening involves a return to the principles of the revolution. The 31 March 1964 revolution came to reestablish the Brazilian democratic state of law which had been disturbed and diverted by a government allied with or involved in Marxist-Leninist principles. The revolution, then, came to reestablish the democratic system of government. Now this objective was disturbed in the recent past by the trend we call subversive--that is, by those who wanted to introduce communism by force in Brazil, or a number of branches of international communism. This trend, which wanted to turn Brazil into a communist, Marxist-Leninist republic had been hampering the revolution from continuing on its path. For these reasons the institutional acts were necessary. But Brazil must become a democratic country in compliance with the very nature of the Brazilian people.

[Question] Would you admit that the communists had practiced politics peacefully?

[Answer] I, Dilermando, personally accept the publication of ideas as a natural and necessary step in the development of peoples. And through discussions, publication of ideas and debate on ideas, progress will emerge. But when the idea is contrary to the interests of the nation, contrary to the aspirations of a people which make up a nation, then, these ideas can, as ideas, remain, but as an action they must be repressed because otherwise we will turn aside from the road which agrees with the people. The Brazilian people have a democratic desire--that is, to have freedom of expression of their ideas, their thinking. If there is a regime which directly contradicts all the aspirations of our people it is the communist regime, because it is a regime of total dictatorship.

[Question] Do you, then, accept peaceful communist preaching, without violence?

[Answer] As long as it is in the field of ideas I find it very natural.

[Question] Do you, then, accept the teaching of Marxism in universities?

[Answer] I agree that an individual can go to a rostrum and say that he is a communist for such and such reasons. I also accept the principles of Marxism-Leninism being taught in a school of law, because we need to know them. But the action of establishing Marxism-Leninism in our country, which does not accept any regime of force, is wrong. Any regime of force, whether of the left or of the right, is wrong.

[Question] How do you view the problem of judging those who have been expelled, considering that many of them have expressed disagreement with their expulsion--that is, they did not want to leave the country?

[Answer] There may even be innocent persons who had been expelled. There must be some whom the subversives had indicated were to be expelled but who were innocent.

[Question] To return to democracy do you suggest the same gradualism as that expressed for political relaxation?

[Answer] I think we will return to freedom, to democracy, in a gradual manner, but surely, because what might come in the future as a reaction can be violent. We cannot underestimate the organization of international communism.

[Question] Do you agree with the elimination of Decree No 477?

[Answer] I think it was necessary at the time it was created. It had functioned more psychologically, yielding its effects. If there are no sufficient reasons to justify its existence, it can be eliminated. The opening granted by the Geisel government will continue and will reach a point at which nothing of that sort will be needed.

CARDINAL URGES ASYLUM FOR VIETNAMESE REFUGEES

PY060118Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2059 GMT 5 Jan 79 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 5 Jan (AFP)--The Brazilian episcopate asked the Brazilian Government today to grant asylum to the Vietnamese refugees who are aboard the ship Tung An in the port of Manila.

The request was made through a wire sent to Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira by the president of the National Brazilian Bishops Conference [CNBB], Cardinal Aloisio Lorscheider.

The Brazilian Government informed the Philippine Government on 29 December that Brazil cannot take in the Vietnamese refugees because the country lacks the means to receive more Asian refugees.

BRIEFS

NEW STATE--Mato Grosso do Sul became the 27th state of the Federative Republic of Brazil on 1 January, when Justice Minister Armando Falcao installed Harry Amorim Costa as new governor of the state and 18 deputies elected on 15 November 1978 as members of the State Legislative Assembly. [Rio De Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 2 Jan 79 p 1 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER VOICES SATISFACTION WITH ACCORD

PY091506Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1433 GMT 9 Jan 79 PY

[Text] Montevideo, 9 Jan (AFP)--Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos expressed here today his satisfaction over the agreement signed on Monday with Argentina on the Beagle Channel conflict, but noted that this was just the first step in a long, complex process.

He added that the agreement will be instrumental in restoring a climate of tranquillity which is favorable to carrying on negotiations.

In his opinion, papal mediation still may last a few months, since the problem is far more complicated than the mere awarding of certain islands to one country or another.

The foreign minister said: Chile is determined to respect its commitment to return to the military status existing early in 1977, which is in this particular case means to demilitarize the border.

Additional Comments

PY092213Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1531 GMT 9 Jan 79 PY

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 9 Jan (AFP)--Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos stated here today that the agreement signed between Argentina and Chile is within the spirit of the Act of Puerto Montt and that the two countries did not make any concessions.

Asked if the result of the pope's mediation will be irreversibly accepted by the two countries, the Chilean foreign minister said: "We have several stages to fulfill. The pope has not yet officially accepted the mediation, which is the next step. Regarding the mediation, he said: "The pope will make a few recommendations, and obviously if Chile proposed the mediation it is because it is willing to accept the pope's suggestions. Mediation is not a mandatory legal formula, as opposed to arbitration, which is mandatory. Chile, as usual, complies with its commitments."

Cubillos on UK Beagle Decision

PY091745Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 9 Jan 79 PY

[Excerpts] Our special correspondent (Alberto Cayino) will now report from Montevideo: [begin (Cayino) recording] In view of international press reports, Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos reiterated this morning that Chile will not negotiate the [British] award.

In an exclusive interview with Radio Nacional de Chile at the Chilean Embassy in Montevideo, Foreign Minister Cubillos stated that the mediation of Pope John Paul II will be ample, and that each country will submit to the Holy See every background, every position it has maintained in the course of the negotiations conducted pursuant to the Act of Puerto Montt.

Cubillos noted that he felt a great joy over the climate of relaxation achieved, since negotiations with Argentina--which were believed to have been exhausted--will now be resumed. [end recording].

Radio Nacional will now report from Pudahuel airport: Foreign Minister Cubillos said that the agreement signed with Argentina to ask for papal mediation has elicited joy not only from the peoples of the two countries but also from the entire international community, which has been looking with great concern at the border conflict. He made this statement as he stepped off the special air force plane that brought him back from Montevideo a few moments ago.

EL MERCURIO SAYS ACCORD IS ONLY INITIAL STEP

PY091849Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0226 GMT 9 Jan 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, 8 Jan (AFP)--The agreement signed in Montevideo to solve the Chilean-Argentine border conflict marks only a few steps forward on the road to peace, EL MERCURIO stated today. In its Tuesday edition, the morning newspaper stated that the mediation of Pope John Paul II cannot prevent Chile from exercising its rights before the Hague international court at the appropriate time. The newspaper added: With the mediation, Chile has not relinquished its titles and rights stemming from the 1881 treaty on limits and the British award which recognized Chile's sovereignty over three islands located south of the Beagle Channel.

Argentina, for its part, has failed for the time being in its intention of obtaining territories through the threat of force, the newspaper added.

In an editorial entitled "Auspicious Road to Peace," EL MERCURIO stated that Chile will have to follow the healthy inspiration for peace stemming from the Holy See's mediation in the conflict, and must harbor hopes that its rights will be respected through peaceful, equitable agreements.

The influential newspaper added, however, that Chile was informed of Argentine ambitions at a particularly critical moment of its history, and therefore it must untiringly look after its sovereignty.

Regarding the role of the mediator, EL MERCURIO stated that the Holy See will express those ideas, which it may infer from its studies, on the controversial aspects of the southern region conflict. These ideas will be considered by the parties with good disposition but will in no way become mandatory for them. The Holy See is a mediator, not an arbitrator in this controversy.

The agreement on the mediation, and all related statements and commitments, will mark a clear advance toward peace, "as long as the two parties are determined to comply with the obligations they assumed in Montevideo," the newspaper added. Chile ought to find reassurance in its internal unity, its solidarity and confidence in justice, which can help it achieve peace without detriment to legitimate rights, the newspaper added. Although any excessive optimism would be out of order the development of events allow us to harbor hopes, EL MERCURIO concluded.

Further on Press Reaction

PY092228Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1503 GMT 9 Jan 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, 9 Jan (AFP)--The newspaper EL MERCURIO stated here today that Chile has overwhelming justification for defending its southern territorial rights. All the Chilean press today reported in large headlines and in reports the agreement achieved last night in Montevideo by the Argentine and Chilean foreign ministers which accepts the mediation of the Holy See to overcome the border dispute in the Beagle Channel area. In its main editorial, EL MERCURIO wrote: At the present stage, each of the parties maintains the positions upheld and developed during the previous negotiations, which means that all titles and Chilean claims in the southern region remain unchanged.

The editorial adds that now the two governments will submit to the Vatican all the background on the controversy, "thus enabling Chile to submit to the Holy See the overwhelming geographical, political and judicial elements which prove Chile's rights in the area." The influential newspaper published on the front page the text of the Montevideo agreement and the commitment which was approved at the request of the pope's envoy for a gradual return to the miliary situation existing at the beginning of 1977.

The government newspaper EL CRONISTA also noted the aspect of the understanding which includes a nonaggression pact, and added that the threat of confrontation has been removed.

The popular newspaper LA TERCERA DE LA HORA noted the serenity and intelligence of Cardinal Antonio Samore in achieving this demobilization of military troops, which will now return to the same numbers as 2 years ago before the issuance of the British arbitration court's decision recognizing Chilean sovereignty over the Beagle area. According to LA TERCERA, the Vatican envoy gave the Argentine and Chilean foreign ministers a true lesson on how an agreement of this nature must be concluded.

The newspaper LAS ULTIMAS NOTICIAS reports that today Argentine generals will issue their decision on the agreement signed in Montevideo.

FORMER DINA CHIEF CONTRERAS INTERVIEWED

FY092246Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2307 GMT 8 Jan 79 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 8 Jan (LATIN)--Brig Gen Manuel Contreras (ret), former chief of the Chilean secret police, has stated in an interview released today that those who praised him 4 years ago when he fought against the extreme left now criticize him and keep him in jail. Contreras noted: "Back then we were patriots and they described us as soldiers of democracy, defenders of society, and they praised us. But now those who praised me before have put me in jail."

Contreras spoke to a reporter of the newspaper LA SEGUNDA when he left jail last Saturday to attend the wedding of his youngest daughter, Mariela, who is 22 years old. The former chief of the National Intelligence Directorate [DINA] obtained authorization from Supreme Court chief Israel Borquez to leave jail for a few hours to attend his daughter's wedding.

The U.S. Government has submitted in extradition request for Contreras, Col Pedro Espinoza and Capt Armando Fernandez Larios for their alleged involvement in the assassination of former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier, who was killed in Washington in 1976. The three are under preventive custody until Borquez, who is the judge of the first instance, deems it proper to accept or reject the extradition request.

Contreras spoke briefly with a newspaper reporter when he was leaving for the Libertador Bernando O'Higgins military school east of Santiago.

He said: "It is a high price one must pay for upholding the ideals of defending the fatherland, and for struggling against the blind totalitarian forces of international Marxism." "In the confrontation against the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left], DINA showed its effectiveness and it also showed that if extremist forces were not disrupted, they would destroy society." "I was on the line of fire, arm in arm with my men. We risked our lives for Chile so that the situation would be normalized and violence would not destroy our society."

DEFENSE MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON ARMS THEFT INVESTIGATION

PA100228Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jan 79 PA

[Defense Ministry Communique issued on 9 January 1979]

[Text] The Defense Ministry reveals:

1. Operations to capture those responsible for the theft and to recover weapons stolen from one of the armed forces arsenals in Bogota are continuing.

2. In these operations the following results have been obtained:

A. It was learned that at least 50 percent of the stolen weapons of various types and calibers, especially the 4,306 revolvers and pistols, would require extensive repair to be in good operating condition. Likewise, it was learned that no so-called heavy weapons, such as machineguns, bazookas, mortars, cannons and others, were stolen.

B. Ninety-four raids have been carried out in various places during which 135 persons were arrested, of which 65 were released and 70 are being held. The latter are those under strongest suspicion.

C. Likewise, a large number of stolen weapons have been recovered and persons arrested. The hideout in which Dr Nicolas Escobar Soto was killed also was discovered. This place was used by subversives groups to detain kidnaped persons.

D. The arrests and recovery of materiel have been possible thanks to information given by the people and the evaluation of many documents found in the various raids.

3. It is not true, as was said by some information media, that any evidence had been found on the possible kidnaping of the U.S., Chilean and Guatemalan ambassadors or any other member of the diplomatic corps. Nevertheless, these individuals have been given special security protection normally given to outstanding personalities in the diplomatic, social and political fields.

4. The Defense Ministry wants to publicly thank those persons who have cooperated with the intelligence services and the army and urges the people to cooperate against subversion which would undermine our democratic institutions.

CHIEF OF STATE CALLS CABINET MEETING

PA091630Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--The government will analyze the state of the country during the cabinet meeting to be held today. It will also review bills to be submitted to congress during the special sessions opening on Tuesday, 27 February. The meeting was called for today at 1000 by the chief of state. This is the first meeting to be held in 1979.

The agenda to be discussed by parliament during its special sessions will be analyzed during the deliberations. This station has learned that some of the topics to be included on the agenda are: tax reform, including some tax relief proposals, special powers to the government to amend labor legislation, the judicial emergency, and reform of the electoral system. The report submitted to the chief of state by the members of the National Security Council, who held a special meeting last night, will also be discussed.

GOVERNMENT TO PROPOSE ELECTORAL REFORMS IN FEBRUARY

PA091932Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Jan 79 PA

[Text] The government announced today that the electoral reforms which will be submitted to congress in the extraordinary sessions starting 27 February will be a guarantee for all sectors of public opinion. Education Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo said that the proposed reforms will seek, above all, to modernize electoral procedures which are outdated. He added that starting today the government will intensify contacts to complete the law bill which should be ready by mid-February.

The government announced that it will take advantage of the present political atmosphere to give the country a new statute which will completely modify the electoral process in Colombia. Education Minister Lloreda Caicedo expressed his assurance that the political forces which are committed to defend the nation's institutions will support electoral reform.

MEDIATOR REJECTED IN VENEZUELAN CASE

PA091906Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Jan 79 PA

[Text] The Colombian Government today reaffirmed its intention of resuming direct negotiations with Venezuela to find a solution to the problem of marine and submarine area demarcation. The government flatly rejected the possibility of seeking the mediation of a third country.

Relations between Colombia and Venezuela are excellent and, consequently, common problems will be settled by direct means, said Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas. He announced that negotiations with Venezuela will be resumed as soon as Luis Herrera Campins, the president-elect, is sworn in. Herrera Campins has expressed interest in finding a solution to the border problem.

The Colombian foreign minister emphasized that never before has Colombia had such cordial relations with Venezuela as at present.

GOVERNMENT EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

PA091942Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas today expressed the government's concern over the difficult situation in Cambodia and announced that for the time being the government has suspended contacts to restore diplomatic and commercial relations with that country.

The foreign minister went on to say that it is eminently satisfactory for the cause of peace in America that the governments of Chile and Argentina should have decided to seek papal mediation in connection with their southern differences. He said that in this way peaceful solutions and commonsense are prevailing in that part of the continent.

He also revealed that satisfactory progress is being made in establishing relations with China.

Uribe Vargas mentioned the visit expected in Colombia in the next few days of the Honduran foreign minister, adding that it will serve to tighten relations between the two nations.

EL ESPECTADOR COLUMNIST SCORES PARTIAL CENSORSHIP

PA092327Y Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 8 Jan 79 p 2-A PA

[From "Dia a Dia" column: "Useless Censorship"]

[Text] One of the main lessons learned from the serious and painful events of the last few days is the uselessness of the state of security. The silence imposed on radio and television newscasts stands out as a glaring example because, if it is supposed to keep news from spreading, it is an absolute failure. Today the whole world knows what happened, and by this we mean all countries of the world.

The citizen has been deprived of his right to be informed promptly by certain communications media although one cannot use as an excuse that the press was allowed to give information. Freedom is indivisible, and when limitations are placed on it, ill winds blow for those who retain all their rights.

The excuse for this partial censorship was to prevent alarm; but it was proved a fallacy. If it was [meant] to prevent irresponsible reports, the solution is obvious--one had to apply the laws on slander, libel and crimes against the state.

Besides, information media lacking ethics and spreading scandal fall on their own merits. The people get to know them and heed them no longer. They suffer a complete lack of credibility. This is the best protection for governments and peoples. There is no need to honor irresponsible news media with useless censorship.

GOVERNMENT SUSPENDS 'UNLICENSED' AP OPERATIONS

PA100149Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jan 79 PA

[Communications Ministry communique issued on 9 January 1979]

[Text] The Communications Ministry, through the Information and Press Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic, reports that Decree 317 of 1973 establishes that a foreign news agency operating in the country should register at the ministry's General Secretariat in order to legalize its status as well as its official representative. According to Articles 3 and 4 of the aforementioned decree, and according to Article 6 of Decree 233 of 1976, in order to work as a foreign correspondent it is necessary to have credentials issued by the Communications Ministry. At present the AP international news agency does not have any correspondent legally registered as its representative or any other person responsible for its operations in Colombia. The person who is acting as representative has not requested a license from the Communications Ministry. The licenses of those who had done so before have expired. Disregarding requests that it meet these requirements--in addition to openly violating the law and transmitting biased and inaccurate news--AP has had its activities throughout the country suspended by the ministry until it meets the requirements established by law.

COMMUNIQUE ON DETENTION OF SUSPECTS; MORE ON AP

PA100150Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jan 79 PA

[Communique issued by the Council of Ministers on 9 January 1979]

[Text] Bogota--The Presidential Press and Information Office reports to the nation that the Council of Ministers met today and authorized the detention of several persons suspected of threatening law and order. The decision is based on Article 28 of the national constitution.

In regard to the ASSOCIATED PRESS international news agency's report to its customers in Colombia and abroad regarding an alleged government decision tending to unconstitutionally detain persons suspected of disturbing the national peace, the Presidential Press and Information Office reports that there is no constitutional regulation in Colombia permitting massive arrests of citizens. On the contrary, the country has constitutional guarantees which, even in extreme cases involving institutional order, require consultation with the Council of State, as was duly done, and approval by the Council of Ministers for the arrest of persons, duly identified, against whom there are grave indications of involvement in distrubing law and order.

The Presidential Press and Information Office informs national and foreign opinion on the tendency of some information media to make [word indistinct] regarding events which the government will reveal fully in due time. Bogota, 9 January 1979

GOVERNMENT ADOPTS MEASURES ON EXPORTS, LOANS

PA060304Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--The Colombian Government announced a short-term operations strategy to develop new exports with the objective of getting these exports to surpass $1.05 billion in 1979. Manuel Jose Cardenas, director of the Export Promotion Fund [PROEXPO], said that the purpose is to increase foreign currency revenue based on immediate sales possibilities, increasing incentives and expanding agreements. He said that mixed committees will be formed to insure the participation of private enterprise in the strategy. He added that [words indistinct] tax system, a realistic management of the exchange certificate and the new export statutes will permit the attainment of ambitious goals. The participation of the agricultural, mining and industrial sectors and adequate internal and external promotion will permit the country to consolidate the sales abroad of products other than coffee, the PROEXPO director concluded.

The national government authorized today the consolidation of domestic and foreign loans for several organizations to finance different development programs totaling almost 1 billion pesos. The organizations so authorized include the Valle Department valorization office, which will obtain a domestic credit of 24 million pesos from the National Fund for Community Projects and Development.

The Bogota Telephone Company has been authorized to obtain foreign loans of up to $19.5 million, approximately 781 million pesos, to carry out the vast telephone expansion project for Bogota. The municipalities of Pasto and (Villancillo) have also benefited from these credit authorizations for the development of large urban expansion programs.

OFFICIAL WARNS OF REPRISALS AGAINST PROTECTIONIST RULES

PA082137Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Rafael Gama Quijano, general manager of the Bank of the Republic, warned today that if the industrialized countries continue to impose obstacles and restrictions on trade with developing countries, they will receive similar treatment from the affected nations. The official said specifically that compensatory duties will be imposed on imports.

Gama Quijano said that the attitude of the industrialized countries threatens establishment of a protectionist structure with worrisome characteristics. He noted that several Colombian exports to the United States, such as flowers and some leather goods, have been subjected to measures of this kind.

FINANCE MINISTER VOWS TO MAINTAIN ANTI-INFLATION POLICY

PA091558Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--Finance Minister Jaime Garcia Parra has said that the government will uphold its policy of controlling inflation through monetary restrictions and an increase in production during 1979.

Garcia said that inflation will be controlled in 1979 through excellent agricultural production and strict monetary controls. He explained, however, that the main thing is to pursue a cautious salary policy.

Garcia said that greater facilities will be made available to taxpayers for filing their income tax returns. He added that seven new forms have been introduced to facilitate compliance with fiscal obligations.

LARGE-SCALE COAL, GAS EXPLOITATION PLANNED

PA091926Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Colombia plans to become one of the world's most important coal-producing countries through a series of plans the government will soon carry out. Mines and Energy Minister Alberto Vasquez Restrepo has pointed out that large coal deposits exist and the government is designing a policy that will lead to the exploitation and exportation of coal. This year, he said, the era of coal will emerge in Colombia. He dismissed the possibility that the government will authorize additional price increases for fuel this year. He added that plans are underway for effective action in the energy field.

The mines minister also announced today that Colombia has exploitable gas reserves for the next 25 years and spoke in favor of the construction of a gas pipeline between the Atlantic coast and central Colombia. He pointed out that reserves are so vast that the government is studying the possibility of exporting gas.

Vasquez Restrepo added: [begin recording] Colombia possesses reserves for gas exploitation for the next 25 to 30 years at a level of 500 to 600 million cubic feet a day. The coastal areas would consume, assuming that the cities would be totally supplied with gas, about 100 million cubic feet. Consequently, it is logical to assume that we can bring fuel to the rest of the country and also that we may have possibilities of exporting it to compensate for petroleum imports. [end recording]

The minister also announced that progress has been made in a campaign to conserve fuel.

BRIEFS

POLLUTION CONTROL--Bogota--The Colombian Government enacted regulations today for the compulsory installation of antipollution devices by all industrial corporations in the country which in any way emit chemical wastes into the atmosphere or rivers. The decision was announced by Public Health Minister Alfonso Jaramillo Salazar, who said that facilities and a prudent period of time will be provided for the importation and installation of the devices. Jaramillo Salazar also announced the adoption of special measures to control atmospheric pollution from cars, trucks and buses. He said that only a 1-percent import duty will be levied on imported antipollution devices. He added that environmental pollution control will receive priority attention from the Health Ministry this year. [Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jan 79 PA]

GOVERNMENT DENIES ARREST OF DEPUTIES

PA091200Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0351 GMT 9 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 8 Jan (EFE)--The Peruvian Interior Ministry in a communique today pointed out that no Constituent Assembly deputy is under arrest, nor has one been deported. However, the communique stated that 56 persons were arrested for "different causes" under the emergency law. The Interior Ministry added that an announced department-wide indefinite strike was not held in Loreto, capital of Peru's Amazonia and one of the cities under army control.

The official communique added that "a climate of peace exists in the country under full guarantees for the maintenance of public order." It added that "an increasing number of labor organizations are rejecting the announced labor strike" promoted by the General Confederation of Workers of Peru. The strike, supported by leftist political parties, is for 72 hours and should begin tomorrow, Tuesday.

The telephone company, the airport corporation and the Lima electric power company, among others, have announced that they will not join the strike, while the judicial employees announced the end of the indefinite strike which they had proclaimed. The Interior Ministry also advised that the unions of copperminers of the U.S. Southern Peru Copper Corporation will not join the strike.

HAYA DE LA TORRE URGES REJECTION OF STRIKE

PY091630Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jan 79 PY

[Text] Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, president of the Constituent Assembly, stated yesterday that he is confident that the stoppage ordered by the General Confederation of Workers of Peru [CGTP] will not be carried out. He remarked that it is evident that not everyone is in accord with the stoppage. Haya de la Torre made these brief remarks when entering the Legislative Palace at 1545.

SITUATION TERMED NORMAL DESPITE STRIKE CALLS

PY091627Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jan 79 PY

[Excerpts] We must inform our listeners that the situation in the capital is completely normal. Public transport is also functioning normally in the capital.

Important unions belonging to the General Confederation of Workers of Peru [CGTP], such as the Peruvian Telephone Company's union and other centrals in the country, (?CPT, CPRP) [expansions unknown], [words indistinct] repudiated the illegal stoppage because they believe it to be harmful for the country. This was reported to labor authority organizations by labor leaders from several unions.

The labor unions of Toquepala, [name indistinct] and Cuajones, among others, have also repudiated the stoppage. Work at the Cuajones mine, one of the most important in southern Peru, will continue normally during the announced stoppage decreed by the CGTP, according to the work authority.

This decision was undertaken through a document which was signed by the labor authority and the labor leader of the Cuajones labor union, which has a membership of more than 1,000 workers and employees, in which they say they will not obey the order to strike.

Through a press release, the Interior Ministry reports that there is an atmopshere of tranquillity throughout the country, with full guarantees for maintaining public order. The release, issued yesterday afternoon, states that many labor unions are repudiating the stoppage, which is based completely on politics and is completely contrary to national interests.

The unions of the Southern Copper Corporation of Toquepala, Cuajones and Ilo, of the Peruvian Telephone Company and many more are among those which have repudiated the stoppage.

The release also reports that in view of the emergency law, 56 persons have been detained for various causes, but no member of the Constituent Assembly has been detained, and neither have there been any deportations.

The workers of the judicial branch, according to a communique released yesterday, announced their decision to suspend the strike they began a few days ago, after having met with the president of the Supreme Court. During the meeting several important topics were thoroughly discussed.

CALM REPORTED ON FIRST DAY OF GENERAL STRIKE

PA092246Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1703 GMT 9 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 9 Jan (AFP)--Outbreaks of violence at the northern approach to Lima and areas of central Peru were quickly squelched by police on the first day of a 3-day general strike, according to the government's press agency. It said that at the northern approach to the city, groups of agitators blocked three avenues and adjacent streets with stones, old tires and garbage to stop traffic. The agency said that police dispersed demonstrators by firing shots into the air and that the situation was rapidly brought under control by the authorities.

The press agency reported that in central Peru the situation was returning to normal after isolated outbreaks of violence which were quickly controlled by military and police authorities. The agency cited Gen German Velarde, commanding general of the Lima military region, as saying that "with the exception of Ayacucho, in the country's central-southern Andes, activities are developing normally in all cities of central Peru."

LABOR MINISTRY DECLARES STRIKE ILLEGAL

PA100240Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0116 GMT 10 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 9 Jan (AFP)--The Labor Ministry has declared the 3-day strike begun today in various parts of the country by trade unions belonging to the General Confederation of Workers (CGTP) illegal. A ministry communique calls upon workers "to return to work immediately," warning them that if they do not do so, "pertinent legal procedures" will be applied.

The communique insists that the Labor Ministry itself declared the strike notice served by the CGTP last week as contrary to law. It also notes that on 5 January the government declared a state of emergency throughout the country and individual guarantees were suspended. It states that despite the foregoing "it has been demonstrated that certain work centers stopped operating."

FURTHER DETAILS ON ANTI-CUBAN DEMONSTRATION, COUNTERDEMONSTRATION

PA091438Y Panama City THE STAR AND HERALD in English 9 Jan 79 p 1 PA

[Text] The Cuban Embassy was stoned with bottles filled with paint yesterday and Fidel Castro was burned in effigy following an anti-communist mass held at the Don Bosco Church.

About 1,000 persons took part in the mass organized by a group called "Dios y Panama", headed by Carlos Voloj Pereira.

The bottles thrown at the embassy, located at the foot of Plaza Porras, were filled with red, green and blue paint.

After burning the effigy of Castro and spattering the front and one side of the embassy, [the group left] after a National Guard officer pointed out they were destroying private property.

The anti-communist group left shortly before the arrival of a group of about 50 Panama University students who staged a pro-communist demonstration outside the nearby Ministry of Foreign Relations. They carried red and black flags.

Leaders of the group, which was identified as Guaycucho-MIR, gave speeches during which they denounced "Yankee imperialism" and shouted vivas for "the first proletarian government of America".

The group headed by Voloj Pereira carried banners with inscriptions which read "No to Communism", "Democracy Yes, Communism No" and "Down with Fidel Castro".

Voloj Pereira, an insurance agent, has been waging an anti-communist campaign for several weeks. A few weeks ago he organized a rally at Santa Ana Plaza during which the speaker denounced Cuba and called on Panamanians to voice their opposition to Russian imperialism.

The mass was said by Father Mauricio Catedral, a Salvadorian, who also presided over the mass for the brigade of Panamanians who left Panama recently to join the Nicaraguan Sandinista rebels.

Archbishop Marcos G. McGrath had declined an invitation to preside over yesterday's mass.

9 JANUARY 1964 CONFRONTATION WITH U.S. COMMEMORATED

Former Foreign Minister Speaks

PA091806Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1434 GMT 9 Jan 79 PA

[Speech by Nicolas Gonzalez Revilla, former Panamanian foreign minister and currently secretary general of the Democratic Revolutionary Party, at a rally at Plaza Porras to commemorate the 9 January 1964 incidents--live]

[Excerpts] Honorable ministers; Mario Panther, secretary general of the Federation of Panamanian Students [FED]; members of the organizing committee; representatives of the labor, peasant, and popular organizations present here: Today the Panamanian nation halts its daily activities to recall with respectful silence those who in an unequal struggle fell victims of the apparatus of war and intransigence of the most powerful nation on earth.

We recall the martyrs who gave up their lives on the altar of the fatherland in defense of the Panamanian people's desire for liberty, and also those who, in such an unequal confrontation, were wounded by the weapons fired by foreign soldiers.

We, the generations of Panamanians who carry flags in mourning, convinced that we cannot desist in achieving the goals for which our martyrs gave up their lives, must testify as we do today in this plaza that the Torrijos-Carter treaties respond to those goals. Every Panamanian must know that in every syllable of the Torrijos-Carter treaties beats, vigorously and patriotically, the blood of the 9 January martyrs. The mandate of the freedom heroes has been fulfilled in these documents which constitute a gigantic step forward in Panamanians' struggle to attain their definitive and complete independence.

The treaties enter into force this year. In October the Republic of Panama will initiate the process of physically recovering land, water, and installations which were until now subject to U.S. jurisdiction. The era which approaches will be the continuation of the great march traveled by several Panamanian generations; the great march which the 9 January heroes ennobled with their blood, a march which will reach a successful conclusion at noon on 31 December 1999 when our entire fatherland will be free from overpowering foreign domination.

Let us be clear on one point, however. The contents of the pacts, even though they set a definite termination date for the colonial enclave, do not mean that the Panamanian people's struggle is over. The 9 January martyrs' mandate transcends the objectives attained in these pacts which, by the way, were signed and ratified unhappily with malicious amendments attached by some senators who showed a great aversion to the cause of oppressed people and who in a thousand and one ways seek to maintain their hegemony in this American Continent and throughout the world. Those who opposed the ratification of the Torrijos-Carter treaties have by no means capitulated. Inside and outside the country they have conspired against our people's complete liberation. In fact, those interests are at full speed perfecting their mechanisms to prevent the treaties from being fully enforced so as to obstruct our development. That is why we cannot let our guard down in regard to the implementation of the legal instruments. Permanent vigilance must be maintained to make sure that each and every one of the clauses is zealously enforced to protect our country's general and individual interests.

In the firm conviction that peace and tranquillity are determining factors not only for the people's own development, but also for better relations with other sovereign states, we regard it as a prime need of our people's social development to have an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence in which the great majority can express its opinions--as has been possible during the first 10 years of our revolution--with mechanisms that will see to it that the majority will decide the nation's future, and not small, selfish elites as was the case before the 1968 revolution. We are in favor of the establishment of public opinion channels through which all Panamanians may express themselves--without distinctions of sex, color, religion or social status--in which may be embodied all the sectors who contribute with their daily work to the agrandizement of the nation on all production fronts.

FEP Leader Urges Vigilance

PA091830Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1407 GMT 9 Jan 79 PA

[Speech by Mario Panther, secretary general of the Students Federation of Panama [FEP], at a rally in Plaza Porras commemorating the 9 January 1964 incidents--live]

[Excerpts] Comrades, state officials, workers, women's and peasants representatives, and international delegates: The 15th anniversary of the glorious events of 9 January is of special significance.

We are commemorating those events on the year that marks the beginning of the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. The majority of the Panamanian people accepted the Torrijos-Carter treaties well aware that although they did not offer a definite solution, they constituted a step forward of decolonization with the gradual disappearance of the zone and the imperialist presence in our territory, and for the recovery of the interoceanic waterway.

The glorious FEP emphatically declares that the division is not between communists and noncommunists, but between the patriotic and unpatriotic forces; between Commander Omar [Torrijos] and those who do not want a free, sovereign fatherland; between those of us who want to enter the Zone and those who do not want to enter the Zone.

Those conspirators, those unpatriotic sectors that we have always denounced, have once again been unmasked. They were given constitutional amendments, they were given party laws, but they still want more. They want the return of the oligarchic governments that offered hunger, repression, and high treason. They want power to deny the people the wealth that will be returned to Panama. They want to prevent the Zone from being returned to the people who for 10 years postponed their demands and aspirations for the sake of unity before imperialism.

Let the conspirators here this: We will never allow this to happen! Other countries have natural resources. In some countries, oil has served only oppression. In Panama, the Canal Zone shall serve only our liberation efforts. The Oligarchy and the CIA murdered Juan Navas in 1966 and Juan Navas was from the people. Imperialism murdered the January martyrs, and the January martyrs were from the people. Therefore, it is more than just that those who always offered their lives shall today reap the benefits that will be returned to the country.

We must strive for an improved independent economy and rid ourselves of the economic crisis exported by imperialism to Panama and other countries. Large sectors of Panama are affected by misery. There are over 250,000 illiterates in the country. Unemployment and the lack of health services and sports facilities adversely affect our population.

Like other humans, the Panamanian people want to be well fed, enjoy comfortable homes, read the books they wish, lead a healthy life free of economic worry, and enjoy sports and other forms of healthy entertainment.

The business sectors must understand that they cannot continue to sacrifice our people, that they must give up part of their earnings and some of the luxuries of life. If they do not understand this, they will contribute to the division that imperialism needs to turn Panama into a sea of blood.

Let us not forget that imperialism is deceitful, that throughout history imperialism has never complied with any treaties. The organization of our people must serve to build the new fatherland, and the new fatherland must be built with the men who helped to forge it as a free and sovereign nation. It must be built with Commander Omar Torrijos Herrera.

Yesterday a reporter of the U.S. News agency, the ASSOCIATED PRESS, known as AP, asked me: If the U.S. Congress does not approve the complementary legislation to implement the treaties, what will the Panamanian youth and people do? Today, from this tribune and before the Panamanian patriots, we answer: Our people, through a plebiscite in which they approved the treaties, have decided to enter the Zone. On 1 October, in compliance with the mandate of our people, we shall enter the Zone with or without U.S. congressional approval. [applause]

If there is any doubt in anyone's mind, let him heed the words of Commander Omar when he stated that if ratification had failed, the National Guard would have marched into the Zone with the youth commands to recover with arms that which belongs to our people.

Today, as ever, the people have in their hands the main instrument of struggle [words indistinct] we must strengthen the general and political organizations of the popular movement against all possible stratagems of the enemy.

Students Send Letter to Carter

PA092137Y Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 1810 GMT 9 Jan 79 PA

[Letter to President Carter from the Center of Law School Students of Panama University dated 9 January 1979--read by Olimpo Saez on program paid for by the Center of Law School Students]

[Text] Mr President: On the occasion of the commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the events of 9 January 1964 which brought permanent mourning to our country in its efforts to attain its national demands in the face of the abuses and force which the U.S. Government exercised through capricious interpretations of the 1903 treaties, and in remembrance of the 21 dead and 300 wounded of that date caused by your country's armed forces stationed in the Canal Zone, we think the moment opportune to warn you, Mr President, and through you the noble American people, especially youths, that you have two new treaties with the Republic of Panama which are null because they were not ratified according to existing Panamanian law.

The version of the treaties signed in Washington on 7 September 1977 was ratified through scandalous fraud on 23 October of that year, but that version was substantially changed by the U.S. Senate through the introduction of amendments, notes of understanding and reservations in the first months of 1978, producing a new and legally different version from the original version signed on 7 September 1977.

These new treaties, approved by the U.S. Senate in April 1978, are considered to have been ratified in Panama, based improperly on Article 277 of the 1972 political constitution of the Republic of Panama. No U.S. jurist can find in the said article of our constitution the verb "to ratify" or the power to ratify Panama Canal treaties based specifically on that constitutional article. That power is reserved for the Panamanian people by Article 274 of the constitution of the Republic of Panama.

Any conflicts that may arise among future generations of the two countries because of this irregularity will undoubtedly be of shared responsibility, Mr President. The blood of the January martyrs, shed in defense of the historic postulates of perfecting the national state by giving it authentic sovereignty throughout our territory and by the recovery of our geographic resource for the enjoyment of all Panamanians, has led us to write these lines to you because, like the students and people of 1964, we, the youth of today, do not feel ourselves bound by the pacts because of all the irregularities which they contain. We maintain that they will again be the cause of conflict between the two countries.

Your nation's power and the strength of your armies will not prevent Panamanians from continuing to fight today, as in the past, for the just aspirations of our people, in whose hearts flows generous and brave blood which, having been shed in the past, is certainly prepared to flow again in the future to defend the dignity of the Panamanian nation.

With due respect, [Signed] Center of Law School Students, School of Law and Political Science of the University of Panama

ARNULFO ARIAS SALUTES PANAMENIST PARTY MEMBERS

PA100010Y Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 9 Jan 79 pp 1, 19 PA

[Text] "On this date of special remembrance of the 1978 Panamenist convention held in the illustrious city of Santiago, Veraguas Province, I wish to send a warm salute to all and each one of you and to the enthusiastic and loyal Panamenist ranks in every corner in the country," Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid said in a message sent yesterday to the main members and their alternates of the Panamenist Committee for the National Reconstruction of the Country.

"The participation of venerable and loyal party members, together with the enthusiastic blood of a new generation of valuable copartisans, represents an envigorating example for the pressing task of national redemption we have undertaken for the real democratization of Panama," the Panamenist leader, interned in Room 112 of the San Fernando Clinic because of a bad cold, pointed out in his message.

To conclude, Dr Arias said, "Panamenism, in its inalterable effort to attain national unity, opens its arms to all Panamanians without distinction as to color, while basing itself on genuine Panamanian nationality."

The members of the Panamenist Committee for National Reconstruction of the Country received Dr Arnulfo Arias' message with great warmth. "The members of the Panamenist Committee for National Reconstruction of the Country are firm because of very noble ideals which are inspired by your conduct and our faith in the party," the committee said in its reply to Dr Arias.

"We will continue our work and agree to continue struggling for a better Panama while demanding immediate democracy, true freedom and authentic nationality," the Panamenist Committee assured the Panamenist leader.

BELIZE

PRIME MINISTER ACCEPTS CABINET RESIGNATIONS

FL100205Y Belize City Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Jan 79 FL

[Text] The prime minister has announced that he has received and accepted the resignations of the Honorable Santiago Perdomo as minister of trade, industry, cooperatives and consumer protection, and the Honorable Assad Shoman as attorney general and minister of state. Shoman also resigned his Senate seat.

As a result, the prime minister, in accordance with Belize's constitution, has advised his excellency the governor to withdraw the responsibilities assigned to Messrs Perdomo and Shoman and to name (Edwin Flowers Brugal) as attorney general and member of the Senate effective (?2) January 1979; the Honorable Guadalupe Pech as minister of trade, industry, cooperatives and consumer protection effective 15 January 1979; and the Honorable [name indistinct] as minister of education and housing effective 15 January 1979. [passage indistinct]

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT PLEASED OVER OAS DECISION TO STATION OBSERVERS

PA091424Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jan 79 PA

[Text] The OAS Permanent Council yesterday decided to send observers to the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border region. The unarmed civilian observers will station themselves in Liberia, Costa Rica and in Rivas, Nicaragua in order to be close to the border.

Luis E. Guardia, Costa Rica's alternate representative to the OAS, has expressed satisfaction with the unanimous support given to Costa Rica's position at the OAS. Guardia said that the observers will take turns staying in Costa Rica and Nicaragua, thus being fully aware of what really occurs on the Penas Blancas border. This will prevent the reoccurrence of incidents such as those in 1978 when two Costa Ricans died.

The countries which have offered to send observers include Grenada, Panama, Jamaica, Honduras, the Dominican Republic, Surinam and Paraguay.

Nicaraguan Ambassador to the OAS Sevilla-Sacasa has expressed satisfaction with the OAS decision. He thanked the member countries for their support of Costa Rica's request aimed at achieving peace between the two countries.

President Rodrigo Carazo said that Costa Rica's request to the OAS in November has achieved results, indicating that he is pleased by the OAS member countries' support of Costa Rica. Costa Rica's request seeks to maintain the peace and tranquility of all Costa Ricans, the president added.

EDEN PASTORA DENIES THREATS TO COSTA RICANS

PA092232Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2131 GMT 9 Jan 79 PA

[Excerpt] San Jose, 9 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Eden Pastora (Commander Cero), head of the Nicaraguan Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], today denied that any death threats were issued by that organization against Costa Rican citizens. Pastora said the FSLN has not threatened any Costa Rican, "even those who receive payment for cooperating with the Somoza dynasty."

"Cero" maintains that the rumors circulating in that respect "are a crude maneuver to turn the noble Costa Rican people against our noble cause."

MINISTER TO EXPLAIN ECONOMIC MEASURES AT SIECA MEETING

PA091416Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Economy, Industry and Commerce Minister Fernando Altmann will travel to Guatemala this weekend to notify his Central American counterparts about the economic measures that the Costa Rican Government has adopted. The meeting of Central American economy ministers has been convened by Costa Rica. It will be held on 13-14 January as part of the meetings that the Secretariat of Central American Economic Integration [SIECA] holds.

At the meeting Altmann will officially notify the economy ministers about the economic measures the Costa Rican Government has adopted. He will ask SIECA to apply a number of common market regulations to solve Costa Rica's disadvantageous position. These include the reduction of tariffs on a number of products that Costa Rica wants to sell at a lower price, and the firm application of the [words indistinct] because the Costa Rican market is flooded with products of other countries.

Minister Altmann Ortiz said that at the meeting Costa Rica will put its cards on the table. He said that with the isolation of our country, the Central American Common Market does not exist. [as heard] The result of the meeting will have a great effect on the fate of the interregional organization, which has been experiencing delicate situations during the past decade. Altmann Ortiz said that in any case, Costa Rica has not considered withdrawing from the Common Market.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH CHILE--A new cultural agreement was signed by the Chilean and Costa Rican governments yesterday at the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry. The agreement was signed by Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon and Chilean Ambassador Mario Vivero Avila. According to the agreement, the two countries will exchange cultural activities and scholarships. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jan 79 PA]

POSSIBLE RELATIONS WITH NIGERIA--A Foreign Ministry spokesman has reported that the possible establishment of diplomatic relations with Nigeria does not imply that Costa Rica will open a diplomatic office in that country. He said that if relations are established the Costa Rican ambassador in the nearest country would be in charge of Costa Rican affairs in Nigeria. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jan 79 PA]

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH PANAMA--A new bilateral trade agreement with Panama is being studied. Economy Vice Minister Jorge Corrales has traveled to Panama to submit to the Panamanian Government the list of products that Costa Rica wants to include in the new agreement. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jan 79 PA]

AIRCRAFT PURCHASES--San Jose, 8 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican Government will purchase four single-engine and two twin-engine Piper planes in the United States, the Public Security Ministry announced here today. The planes will be used to transport officials, newsmen and injured persons. In addition, four planes will be purchased to patrol Costa Rican waters, traditional fishing grounds for pirate boats. The planes will provide air support for recently acquired gunboats. Bids for the latter purchase will be announced in the next few days. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0406 GMT 9 Jan 79 PA]

GUATEMALA

NEWSMEN ORGANIZE MEETING ON INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS

PA091927Y Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 9 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Public Relations Secretary Carlos Toledo Vielman has received Julio Cesar (Anjueto), president of the Guatemalan Association of Foreign Correspondents and News Agencies, and Wilhelm (Wils), representative of the FRG's Konrad Adenauer Foundation. Both briefed Toledo on the international journalistic event to be held in May of this year.

The association is organizing a meeting of Central American, Panamanian, Mexican, Colombian, Venezuelan, Dominican and Puerto Rican newsmen to be held from 1 to 6 May to analyze problems connected with international news reporting.

The seminar will be held under the title "International Information for Freedom [de la libertad], Central American Approach and Projections of the North-South Dialog, and a New Order in International Communications."

NICARAGUA

SAN JOSE RADIO REPORTS ON SITUATION AS OF 9 JANUARY

PA092000Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Jan 79 PA

[Text] The Press and Public Relations Secretariat in Managua has reported that Gen Anastasio Somoza has indeed met with Central American heads of state. The meeting was held with Guatemalan President Romeo Lucas Garcia and Salvadoran President Carlos Humberto Romero. Only the presidents know what topics were discussed at the meeting, Rafael Cano [not further identified] said this morning.

The northern border is open and there is vehicular traffic between the two countries, as reported this morning at the Penas Blancas customs post. The latest clash near the border took place on Sunday and lasted 45 minutes. Everything has been absolutely normal ever since.

According to reports from our correspondent Filadelfo Aleman, the mediation effort in Nicaragua has failed. The Broad Opposition Front is tending toward disbanding and the mediation commission is awaiting a reply from Somoza. Somoza turned down mediation because of the offer made by the mediation commission and because the commission would not accept what it regarded as impositions by Somoza. Nothing has been learned about the outcome of the latest efforts. There is every indication that the failure of the peace efforts is a fact.

A general strike will be held throughout Nicaragua tomorrow on the occasion of the commemoration of the first anniversary of the assassination of Central American press leader Pedro Joaquin Chamorro. Nicaragua's private enterprise called for a general protest strike because the murder of the opposition leader and standardbearer of freedom for Nicaragua has not been solved.

Our correspondent reports that at least 100,000 persons are expected to participate in the demonstration to be held tomorrow on the anniversary of Chamorro's death.

AUTHORITIES CLOSE BORDER WITH COSTA RICA

PA100308Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Jan 79 PA

[Excerpt] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Julio Quintana has said that the border will be closed because of incidents in Penas Blancas and because the Costa Rican Government has failed to guarantee that it will neutralize the Sandinists. According to Quintana it is not safe to use the Inter-American Highway.

The Nicaraguan Government again accused Costa Rica of not doing anything to control the Sandinists. The latest reports from Managua and Penas Blancas indicate that the border was closed at 1600. It will not be reopened for the next 72 hours, Nicaraguan radio stations confirmed following Minister Quintana's statement.

The first report about closing the border began last Sunday after a 45-minute shootout in the region which prompted Nicaraguan authorities to close the border. However, the most recent reports indicate that everything is calm and normal. Another reason for closing the border is the tense situation in that country because of tomorrow's demonstrations to commemorate the first anniversary of the assassination of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro.

FUNERAL MARCH AUTHORIZED FOR CHAMORRO CARDENAL

PA092347Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2002 GMT 9 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 9 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government today authorized a funeral march planned by the opposition for tomorrow, Wednesday, in memory of journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, who was murdered on 10 January 1978. It was feared that President Somoza's government would not authorize the march toward the cemetery in western Managua in order to avoid disorders in the capital.

It was precisely due to the fear that the administration would deny a permit for the funeral march that the Nicaraguan opposition was not interested in requesting authorization. However, in view of government ministry statements that a funeral march would not be allowed unless authorized beforehand by the government, the organizing committee of the funeral march in memory of Chamorro Cardenal decided to submit a request. Managua police headquarters issued an official statement this morning authorizing the march, which will be held tomorrow afternoon after a mass at Las Palmas Church in Managua. The country's private sector has approved a complete suspension of activities tomorrow afternoon--proproposed by the Broad Opposition Front--so that the largest possible number of persons can attend the march to the cemetery.

Meanwhile, Managua police authorities are gathering a large number of vehicles from the National Guard and other government departments to stage a guard operation which is believed to be without precedent in the last few months. The police began with a strict inspection of all automobiles entering and leaving the city on all access routes to Managua.

SANDINIST ACTIONS THROUGHOUT COUNTRY DETAILED

Leon Bank, Estate Attacked

PA092157Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1740 GMT 9 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Leon, Nicaragua, 9 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--A National Guardsman was seriously injured today, Tuesday, when a guerrilla cell of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) attacked the El Viejo branch of the National Bank of Nicaragua in this western department.

Guardsman Ines Juarez was shot several times when he attempted to prevent the robbery. Bank authorities have not yet determined the sum taken by the robbers.

In the suburbs of the city another Sandinist command last night attacked La Castilla estate, which is owned by Mario Gonzalez. The "Julio Avendana" command of the Prolonged People's War (GPP) faction, which claimed credit for the action, destroyed five tractors, a cotton picker and two trailers with cotton and confiscated several weapons and amateur radio equipment. Among the weapons taken by the guerrilla group were three semiautomatic shotguns, a rifle and a revolver. Food which was stocked at the estate was distributed among peasant families in the area.

Upon fleeing the guerrillas shouted the slogan: "No more profits for Anastasio Somoza. The crops are to be destroyed."

Bank Robbed in Matagalpa

PA092212Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1910 GMT 9 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Matagalpa, Nicaragua, 9 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--A Sandinist group attacked a bank in this northern Nicaraguan city today and stole 500,000 cordobas ($71,428). The initial report on the robbery which occurred at 1100 (1700 GMT) indicates that six youths armed with revolvers perpetrated the Sandinist operation. The "Caley Dagnal Bank" which was robbed dedicated itself principally to financing the coffeegrowers of northern Nicaragua and therefore keeps large sums of money in its safe.

At the same time it was learned that another Sandinist group shot to death a soldier who was guarding a bank in the town of El Viejo in western Nicaragua.

Central, Southern Clashes

PA091940Y Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Jan 79 PA

[Text] A communique of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] issued in Granada indicates that during the past few hours it has carried out new military actions in central and southern Nicaragua. During those actions it seized a large number of weapons from the forces of the Anastasio Somoza regime.

Radio Monumental of Costa Rica reported that more than 100 soldiers of the Somozist dictatorship lost their lives during the past 48 hours in clashes with the FSLN in northern Nicaragua.

It has also been learned that the mass indiscriminate bombings by the Nicaraguan Air Force have caused heavy property damage and casualties among the peasant population.

PRIVATE SECTOR CRITICIZES URUGUAYAN AMBASSADOR'S STATEMENTS

PA091432Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Managua--Nicaragua's private sector has described the Uruguayan ambassador to Nicaragua as ignorant of Nicaragua's reality. The ambassador had stated that the Nicaraguan Government is a victim of an international campaign which distorts the country's situation.

Uruguayan Ambassador Jorge Martinez Thedy, dean of the diplomatic corps, said in the traditional New Year's greeting to President Somoza that Nicaragua's current reality is being distorted by an impressive campaign of inexactitudes and falsehoods.

WORLD MARXIST REVIEW INTERVIEWS FIDEL CASTRO

LD0109402 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 1 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 1, TASS--On the eve of the 20th anniversary of the victory of the revolution and the establishment of the Republic of Cuba, Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, was interviewed by the journal WORLD MARXIST REVIEW. He dwelt on the problems of development of the world revolutionary process, stressed the great importance of Marxism-Leninism, spoke of the victory of the Cuban Revolution and the building of socialism in Cuba. Today's PRAVDA carries Fidel Castro's interview which was published in full in the first issue of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW for 1979.

I can say--and this is my firm belief, Fidel Castro said, that we would not have made a revolution if we had not proceeded from the tenets of Marxism-Leninism in our struggle. I regard these tenets as universal ones. The task of any revolutionary group, of any truly revolutionary force is to interpret them correctly and to apply them to the specific conditions of every country. And, or course, there can be no question of abandonment of these tenets. We have never denied the importance of Marxism-Leninism, F. Castro said.

Replying to a question concerning the present stage of the building of socialism in Cuba, Fidel Castro said: It goes without saying that we in Cuba cannot yet speak of developed socialism. In the past years, the level of our people has risen greatly and a vast majority of our people now consciously, resolutely and enthusiastically support socialism. It is only socialism with its possibilities for planning economic development and rationally using all resources that can ensure rapid economic and social development.

I can tell you from our own experience, Fidel Castro went on, that the Cuban revolution would not have survived without internationalist revolutionary solidarity. I am saying this with the full knowledge of the thing, and with a full sense of responsibility and by the right given me by the twenty-year experience of our revolution. I have lived through this and had all this too close to heart not to know that without proletariat internationalism our revolution would not be able to survive. I think that this is an argument no one can refute. There is one more example, that of Angola. Without internationalist solidarity the Angolan revolution would have been suppressed by the South African racists and imperialism. Ethiopia offers one more example: Without proletarian internationalism, imperialism would have soaked the Ethiopian revolution in blood, would have destroyed it. Without proletarian internationalism the Vietnamese would not be able to defeat American imperialism.

As one of the socialist countries Cuba, for instance, is fighting any forms of national egoism, Fidel Castro said. Meantime there are no few manifestations of national egoism in the world.

As an example of national egoism and departure from the principles of internationalism. Fidel Castro mentioned the present policy of Peking. The main thing is, Castro said, that an opportunist, reactionary policy is being pursued in China in all fields, and there has been a crying betrayal of revolutionary principles and overt and every-widening cooperation with imperialism and world reaction. I am not speaking of the national egoism of the Chinese people, because the Chinese are an industrious and selfless people with high revolutionary qualities. I am speaking of the leadership of the China which followd chauvinist and, undoubtedly, great-power concepts and shamelessly advocates them.

At present after the victory and consolidation of people's power, Fidel Castro said in conclusion, we have before us a still more complicated than before. Economically, our country should do within several decades what it took industrialised capitalist countries two or three centuries to accomplish.

FIDEL CASTRO CRITICIZES PRC IN MAGAZINE INTERVIEW

PA091936Y Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Jan 79 PA

[Text] In statements to the magazine INTERNATIONAL POLICY [POLITICA INTERNACIONAL], theoretical organ of the communist and worker movement, Cuba's top leader Fidel Castro said that China has completely passed over to the imperialist camp and practices an opportunistic and reactionary policy.

Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the Council of State, said that China's current policy is determined by a narrow and small bourgeois view of theory, and undoubtedly by the chauvinistic spirit of a big power and the nationalist selfishness of the Peking leadership.

After noting that China continues to be isolated and has no friends in the revolutionary camp, Fidel Castro stressed that the friends of Peking are the NATO forces, the conservative and reactionary parties of the world, the South African racists, the Chilean fascists, the neocolonialist governments of the Third World and the rightist-opportunists.

In his interview, the Cuban president said that this policy has no future because the Chinese people will realize this sooner or later. He added that the Chinese people have high qualities and are distinguished by their capacity for hard work and abnegation.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL WALDHEIM CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

Meets With Fidel Castro

FL091218Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 9 Jan 79 FL

[Text] Yesterday official talks were held between UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers. During the talks, which lasted for several hours, opinions were exchanged on various aspects of the international situation, world economic cooperation and questions of specific interest in relations between Cuba and the world organization. Our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro expressed his great appreciation for the important role played by the United Nations as a useful instrument in strengthening international peace and security.

Attends Reception

FL091134Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Jan 79 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, last night attended the reception held in honor of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. Attending the ceremony, which was held at Cubanacan's Protocol Hall in Havana City, were Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida; Blas Roca, president of the People's Government National Assembly; and the also vice president of the Council of State, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez--all of them members of the PCC Politburo. Others present included members of the PCC Central Committee, ministers and chiefs of organizations and representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba.

Our commander in Chief Fidel Castro chatted with Kurt Waldheim and the rest of the UN delegation which has been in our country since Sunday on an official visit. Today the UN secretary general will lay a floral wreath at the Jose Marti monument in the Plaza de la Revolucion. Afterwards he will visit the Cuba Nueve project sponsored by the United Nations and built next to the Pablo Noriega sugar mill which will produce newsprint from sugarcane bagasse.

Attending the reception hosted by the Cuban Council of State were members of the UN delegation visiting Cuba and Kurt Waldheim's wife and daughter. Today, Tuesday, the distinguished visitors will leave our country to return to New York, site of the UN headquarters.

Ends Visit, Departs

FL091857Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Jan 79 FL

[Text] UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim departed our country at noon today. The distinguished visitor was seen off by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers. Also present at the air terminal to bid farewell to Waldheim were PCC Politburo members and Council of State Vice Presidents Blas Roca and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, PCC Central Committee member and Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and Council of Ministers Vice President Joel Domenech.

Kurt Waldheim has paid an official visit to our country which began last Sunday. Prior to his departure, the UN secretary general visited the Cuba Nueve project for the manufacture of newsprint at the Pablo Noriega sugar mill.

DEL VALLE SPEAKS AT 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF NATIONAL POLICE

Description of Event

FL060244 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 0128 GMT on 6 January carries live black-and-white coverage of the national commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the National Revolutionary Police [PNR] being held at Karl Marx Theater in Havana City, at which Div Gen Sergio del Valle, PCC Politburo member and minister of the interior, is the main speaker. Coverage begins with the unidentified television announcer describing the interior of the theater as the television camera pans the theater awaiting the beginning of the ceremony.

At 0135 GMT the curtain on stage is raised and the ceremony begins. The national anthem is played as the camera pans. An unidentified television announcer goes to the podium to describe the event to take place, the commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the PNR. He goes on to say that present are army Gen Raul Castro, other members of the Politburo, the defense minister of the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, Soviet specialists, other members of the PCC Central Committee, officials from other government ministries and mass organizations and relatives of members of the PNR among others. Raul Castro is then handed a replica of the monument erected in honor of PNR members who fell in the events of Playa Giron, to be delivered to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. Div Gen Sergio del Valle Jimenez is then announced to close the political part of the commemoration.

Sergio del Valle begins reading from a prepared text at 0144 GMT. He begins by describing the police force before the revolution and after the revolution. He then goes on to describe crime problems still existing in the country and improvements made in the police force. He ends his presentation at 0235 GMT with television coverage ending one minute later.

Del Valle Speech

FL060040Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0144 GMT 6 Jan 79 FL

[Speech by Div Gen Sergio del Valle Jimenez, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of the interior, at the national event commemorating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the National Revolutionary Police (PNR) held at Havana's Karl Marx Theater--live]

[Text] Comrade Raul Castro, comrade members of the Politburo and Central Committee, comrades on the dais, comrades. It is for me an emotional and profound satisfaction to speak to you dear combatants of the Ministry of the Interior and members of the National Revolutionary Police [PNR] on the 20th anniversary of the founding of this institution.

During these days we have been commemorating various historical events of profound revolutionary content, the liberation of the peoples, which was a logical result of the victorious path of the rebel army from east to west in the final days of the war and which combined with the clandestine struggle and the general strike allowed the triumph of the revolutionary army on 1 January 1959. Just 5 days ago we commemorated the 20th anniversary of the triumph of the socialist revolution, 20 years of sustained effort in honor of building socialism in our country, 20 years of having begun this transformation and renovation process of our society which is making the construction of a socialist state possible, erected on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and with the certain guidance of the party and its leader and dear comrade, Fidel. [applause] It has been 20 years of victories in various areas. We also commemorate the creation of the PNR, which was born from the rebel army itself.

A celebration of this type always obliges us to recollect, in this case, the work carried out by the PNR from its founding. We recall the final days of the war when the rebel police force was organized in the face of the conspicuous need to guarantee and preserve public order and prevent crimes from being committed in territories liberated by the glorious rebel army in zones of the Frank Pais second eastern front.

Today, 20 years from its creation, we can state with satisfaction that from its beginning the police have been loyal to the principles and traditions of the people's struggle. Despite the difficult conditions existing and the inexperience of its members, who were for the most part peasants incorporated in the rebel army, they became the present PNR which along with other armed institutions and our people have guaranteed and preserved the achievements of the socialist revolution throughout these two decades.

The PNR was the result of transformations which took place in the country beginning in 1959. It was necessary to organize a new police force able to defend the interests of the people. From its creation it has played a prominent ro[illegible] the achievements made by the workers and peasants in facing our enemies' aggressio[illegible] in defense of legality, public order, and the struggle against delinquency. Persi[illegible]e in serving the revolutionary cause and socialism have made them deserve, in just recognition of the work done, that we meet here today with pride and satisfaction.

In the beginning our police force had to learn on the go, in the years in which available resources were minimal and the evils they had to confront were many, without counting on any technical or professional experience in facing the problem of delinquency save the inheritence of the traditions of our Mambi forces, our workers and our rebel army, traditions which they were able to maintain and transmit as principles to the combatants who were incorporated into their ranks--loyalty to the country, to the cause of socialism, respect for the citizenry's honor, honesty, simplicity, steadfastness in complying with duty, in addition to the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

The efforts made by our PNR contributed to eradicating a series of crimes which in the past were viewed as social practices. In this way drugs, prostitution, gambling abuse, arbitrariness and injustice were almost completely eliminated. The members of the police force along with the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] and the security organs have bravely participated against the assault and infiltration bands, forging for themselves solid revolutionary beliefs. Their action in defense of the socialist country's territorial integrity has been active and outstanding. Placing high value on their armed struggle experience, one part of their force joined a battalion which combated the mercenary invasion at Playa Giron. Eighteen combatants gave their lives in those heroic days of April 1961, in this way contributing to inflicting on imperialism its first great defeat in Latin America.

With us today at this event are combatants and relatives of heroes who fell in that historic victory. Throughout this process of confrontation with class enemies many anonymous heroes have fallen in defense of the interests of our people and in defense of the causes of socialism. In the degree that our revolution was consolidated, our PNR, as a dynamic organism inside the new type of state, went on to a superior stage of development. In 1959, for the first time in the history of our country and the American continent, the state became an instrument in defense of the interests of the working people. It is a new type of state, erected on a new economic base.

To be able to build a classless society in the future, yesterday and today we have had need of state organs and their armed institutions and the [word indistinct] to fight against the class enemies, to defend ourselves from foreign aggressions and to eliminate the negative effects of the old exploitive society. The same historical experience of our country teaches us that building socialism not only means changing and modernizing the economy and establishing a new political form, but also working in the ideological formation of all the people, working on the individual's awareness which formed in the former society and which logically has habits and customs alien to socialism. From capitalism we have inherited ideas which are selfish and individualistic and social prejudices have to be combated as we also have to combat antisocial habits blocking the creative task of our revolution.

Vladimir Illich Lenin, referring to this problem inherited from the previous society, said: Remembering the old that survives in the new confronts us with nature as well as with society at every step in life.

We have eliminated the relations of capitalist production but the superstructure does not disappear automatically when the economic base that originates them disappers. Neither does consciousness change automatically. A step backwards in the consciousness of men results, and to overcome it a systematic and patient work of political education must be done.

There is no room for delinquency in our society. Crime goes hand-in-hand with class societies. It emerged with the division of society into classes. The exploitation that one society exercises over another is a crime. The capitalist steals constantly. He lives off what he steals because he lives off the work of others; but, juridically speaking, this criminal exploitation is not punishable because it is their justice, the justice of the dominant classes. And not only are they not punished, they are socially supported. This is part of bourgeois moral standards.

In Cuba, although we have put an end to man's exploitation of man, and work is seen as necessary and creative in all its dimension, there still are displaced elements, proletarian lumpen [rendered in English], lazy people and thieves who want to live by taking individual or social property. This requires cohesiveness against the antisocial elements to protect the workers, peasants, intellectuals and students and to protect the creators of the country's resources.

And it is precisely the police whom the workers and peasants have as the instrument to protect themselves from those who want to live off their work and effort, and to apply coercion as part of the great educational work which society has to do for the purpose of reeducating the individual and incorporating him into the new society.

The people are aware of the extreme difference that exists between a member of the PNR and a policeman in the times of the neocolonial republic. The police force before 1959 was one of the institutions that defended the interests of the exploiters, and our revolutionary police is a firm defender of the proletarian gains and the companion of the workers in the gigantic task of building socialism. In the past, police persecuted a labor or student leader more eagerly than a criminal. Their interest was the elimination of all manifestations of rebelliousness, all defenders of the workers and all bearers of new ideas. They also acted against any poor person led to crime by the system itself. But the real thieves were not punished by justice. The real criminals and murderers of the sons of the people were deforcing power and also were the chiefs of police and their followers. Who cannot recall that this same police and their chiefs controlled and promoted prostitution, gambling, drug traffic and smuggling?

Today, our police protect the worker, student and child while, at the same time, being a powerful armed branch of the working class to fight those who, with their antisocial attitude, affect the good advance of society.

The revolution created a police with new moral standards, new principles and new objectives. Our PNR is faced with crimes which were not crimes in the previous society. On the other hand, crimes whose survival depended on the capitalist system have disappeared. I said earlier that crime is normal in class societies but that it also is manifested during the socialist phase. This should lead us to think that delinquency is a complex social phenomenon and its causes, forms of prevention and coercion are conditioned by the material, social and ideological roots of the society where it occurs.

The current phase of our society is characterized by maintaining, despite the imperialist blockade, an acceptable rate of economic and social development. Unemployment and illiteracy have been eliminated. The cultural improvement process is total, continuous and growing. Medical and hospital care accessible to all has reached a truly high level. The problems of nutrition and other essential needs have been essentially resolved. Emphasis is placed on taking care of children and youth, and adequate protection of the elderly is guaranteed.

We have succeeded in balancing the population's income and expenditures. Material and human resources are employed in an increasingly more efficient manner, as demonstrated by increased work productivity and reduction of production costs. The fundamental investment effort guarantees a growing development of the people's standard of living.

If the real source that generates crime is not man but the system of exploitation in a capitalist society, and if social factors determine the origin of crime, the most effective crime prevention program would be completely inoperative if it did not consider modifications of economic, political and social structures. Delinquency will be a continuously growing phenomenon where private property ownership and the consequent man's exploitation of man prevail. This does not happen in societies that are building socialism, or in communism.

There is no doubt that all these enormous social transformations that are taking place in the revolutionary life of our society contribute to developing a communist morality, strengthening the standards of socialist coexistence and strengthening the new legal order, and they create exceptional conditions which, by their nature, are opposed to the development and proliferation of crime.

In our judgment, all this explains why the nature of delinquency and its structure have changed favorably in comparison to the past, even though our population has grown about 45 percent in the past 20 years and there have been considerable migrations originated by the needs for development and education, issues which, according to some authors, could be considered as factors that generate crime.

It should not be understood from the aforementioned that the changes that have taken place in our society lead, by themselves, to a reduction of criminal activity. They do create, however, the necessary objective and subjective conditions that serve as the basis for state organs and social and mass organizations to strengthen the new legal order and obtain great successes in the struggle against and prevention of crime. The success will be complete when we also neutralize, consistently and systematically, the factors that promote delinquency. These factors should be known by all through systematic analysis and research.

It was natural that the fundamental premises for a consistent struggle against crime could not be introduced in prerevolutionary Cuba. Submission to the imperialist policy, exploitation and scandalous corruption of rulers and officials made that impossible. The crime problem grew in volume and complexity.

Although we do not have scientifically obtained statistical data to compare the situation prevailing at that time with the advances made now, it is not difficult to understand that the changes have been big and obvious, and they help us to see clearly what the socialist concept of delinquency states: that delinquency does not develop as an eternal factor and can be gradually overcome during the process of building communism, and that the culture and education of the masses are developed and communist morality is consolidated to the extent that material facilities are increased.

In general terms, today's delinquency constitutes the result of what was inherited from the capitalist past in the ideological field, along with the action of the cultural influence that imperialism exercises systematically in a subversive manner. Moreover, it is the result of deficiencies and lack of experience which, in our process of building socialism, exist in the plan to organize and educate society. Specifically, transgressions result from the family's lack of attention to the education of minors and adolescents, and this affects the development of their personality. It also affects strongly the schools, teachers, youth organizations and mass organizations.

Comprehensive social work in connection with juvenile delinquency began in 1964 with the decisive support of the Federation of Cuban Women when it organized the work of social workers. As a result of this experience, the first center of evaluation, analysis and guidance of minors was created in Havana in 1966. This was a step forward to intensify and improve the policy of prevention [of juvenile delinquency] and reeducation of minors. Today we have three new evaluation centers operating in different provinces with specialized professional personnel, including psychologists, educators and attorneys, among others. These professionals and technicians are responsible for the evaluation and analysis of minors involved in delinquency. At this time, we are preparing to create this type of specialized institution in the other provinces, in keeping with what it represents for the eradication of antisocial conduct among juveniles.

In the field of reeducation of minors, the police have had some achievements, but deficiencies exist. Our centers for the reeducation of minors have been working to consolidate a truly specialized treatment in coordination with the Education Ministry, based on reports and advice of the organs for the evaluation of minors. They also are basing themselves on the principles of Marxist pedagogy and considerations of the peculiarities of this type of education.

Investments and personnel training still are required in this field in order to fully reach the desirable objectives. Nevertheless, the incidence of minors involved in delinquency has been observed decreasing more and more. It has dropped from 9 percent in 1973 to 6 percent in 1978. Our party and state devote big efforts to the work of taking care of and protecting all minors who are in a dangerous status, not because it is a phenomenon of quantitative significance but because it is essentially the human thing to do and because of the importance in our socialist society of protecting the future generations.

For all these reasons, the police work in the struggle against juvenile delinquency must hold a special place. But we recognize that above all this is a moral and educational problem and, in the final analysis, an administrative one.

We are greatly interested in developing an efficient police that can guarantee fulfillment of the specific work they do. Their forces now have been increased and this places the police in a condition of beginning a period of constant perfection and improvement. To reach the current phase, the PNR has undergone an entire development process. And, without neglecting the special attention that we always must give to counterrevolutionary crimes, the emphasis today is on common crimes that are incompatible with a society in which everyone has the right to work, study and health care, where no one is exploited, where we all receive what we are capable of earning with the fruit of our work.

In the course of this development process of the police organ, there has been a gain in experience and in improving their structure and organization. The latter task has not been an easy one because the old structure we knew of the old capitalist police was not conceived and was not founded on the principles to which our police respond today. The police then were conceived to repress the people and, as such, their structure and organization responded to this aim. On the other hand, the fundamental premise of our PNR is the prevention of crime and repression as an active method to defend socialist legality.

Within the framework of these principles, the PNR has been adapting its structure to the country's institutional development. The new politico-administrative division, along with promulgation of the state central administration organization law, required organizational steps to improve and stabilize the police organs. In this way, each municipality has a police unit to respond to assigned missions. At the provincial level, there are specialized units to support operational work in connection with the investigation of crimes against the economy, police training, public safety, traffic safety, investigation of criminal actions and prevention [of juvenile delinquency] and reeducation of minors.

As a result of the proposals made by Comrade Fidel at the closing session of the First Congress of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, the PNR began an offensive against crime whose results already can be seen. Of course, this required reinforcement of their force and equipment, enlargement of police units with detachments of the comrades who joined the force as a result of the appeal made by the police and incorporation of a fleet of automobiles and motorcycles to insure a more effective patrol service. All this led to the performance of successful operations against criminal elements and intensification of the detection of fugitives, among others.

This offensive against crime has had the enthusiasm of every police officer and every member of the Interior Ministry and the support of the Union of Young Communists, Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, the Federation of Cuban Women, the Central Organization of Cuban Workers and other social organizations.

As a result, today we have more policemen, more vigilance, more equipment and strengthened operational work. A number of measures have been adopted designed to neutralize and gradually eliminate crime, and I say gradually because this is a phenomenon that requires raising the consciousness of the masses. It requires a community of effort from all.

Naturally, under current conditions, the organization of the struggle against delinquency must be different from the way it was in the past. In the past, the struggle against delinquency essentially was based on the principle of clarifying the crime, especially if committed by an exploited person, finding the criminal and punishing him. The struggle against delinquency was seen as a struggle against individual and concrete criminal manifestations. However, we no longer can restrict ourselves to this approach because it does not correspond to our concept of the problem. Today, eradication of delinquency presupposes a total strengthening of the struggle against delinquency. The most prominent role belongs to the state which, along with its juridical organs and social and mass organizations, is organizing a struggle to the end against this complex social phenomenon--crime.

The achievements made in certain social sciences, such as sociology, pedagogy, law and other more classic ones like criminology and penitentiary sciences, which have, if we know how to use them, a wealth of means and methods to prevent any antisocial manifestation, should be placed at the service of this struggle.

We can say that significant steps have been taken in this direction. Our police have greater resources in the field of criminology and other support techniques necessary for their investigative work. Our central crime laboratory is being prepared to raise its technical and scientific levels and reach in coming years the category of institute of scientific research. The policy on developing its cadres and assimilating the most modern techniques is being promoted. The provincial laboratories are being developed and their coordinated work has helped toward a greater degree of clarifying facts. Furthermore, they are achieving greater quality in their expertise, thereby helping to reduce to a minimum the degree of impunity.

We can point to something similar with regard to the exploitation of the identity card system on the part of the police at all levels, and the importance of the system for the work of maintaining internal order. There is not a single investigative record which does not require from the identity card system confirmation of the identity and residence of the person involved. And the quality and skill of police work depends a lot on close coordination with the organs which can provide biographical and [word indistinct] information.

The work of the PNR also is being perfected with the application of advanced techniques of electronic processing of information. Work has been going on now for several years on gathering statistical crime and traffic accident data as well as on control of drivers, vehicles and violations. These systems are being currently developed. And our operational specialists and officers are preparing themselves to assimilate, in the next few years, universal experience--especially that of the socialist camp--and apply such techniques in relationship to a measurement of the effectiveness of the work of police forces, operations, preventive work, analysis of operational situations and operational records.

Just as has been manifested in recent years, the real possibilities and successes achieved in the struggle against delinquency make these techniques powerful tools that we will use with the greatest efficiency in the future. And, from now on, we must intensify the knowledge of their use and devise better and more complex systems.

All this helps insure that prevention work against antisocial activity is done today under conditions much more favorable than in previous periods as a result of greater cooperation and technical and professional training of police forces. And this also has contributed to the development of a greater citizen's consciousness, a more general observance of socialist legality and a more active participation of the mass organizations, following the guidelines set by our party and government.

This was demonstrated by the experience gained in the materialization of measures designed to assure the successful celebration of the 11th World Youth and Student Festival held in our country last year. During the festival, the manifestation of crime was reduced considerably as a result of the participation of the factors involved in the crime problem based on the idea that the fight against crime is the task of all.

There is an essential aspect for raising the technical and operational effectiveness of this institution. It is the development of police personnel. In years past, it was necessary to work to raise the educational level of policemen so they could have a sixth-grade education and then pass the level of basic secondary school in order to begin technical and professional training. At the present time, there are approximately 2,000 students studying at the police schools as part of plans undertaken by the Interior Ministry for the political and combat training of its forces. At these schools, the students acquire knowledge of the law, criminology, traffic, police administration, Marxist-Leninist theory and languages. At the same time, they take military courses.

The courses taken at these schools prepare them to perform their functions efficiently and give them a fundamental political preparation that helps them understand the real role of a policeman in a socialist society.

We must erase from every mind the false image which for years has existed about policemen, who are only thought of as public order agents ready to apprehend a criminal. We must also work to improve and educate the policemen. It is a requirement of our society to encourage youths, workers and students to join this institution just as it is done with the other professions since, because of the enormous responsibility placed on the combatants of the PNR, this corps should be full of the best and most revolutionary of the working youth of this country.

Development of police techniques and science and the new concept of the revolutionary police require qualified comrades, not only politically, but also culturally so that they can assimilate techniques and go into the various specialities of this corps. The police need specialists, young university graduates, psychologists, jurists and teachers who can tackle the tasks which the country requires in the various fields of police techniques and science.

The ministry already has its higher institute where the future specialists and cadres of the PNR will be trained. Nevertheless, we must continue working in two fundamental directions: One is aimed at providing greater specialization to those who are part of the police and the other is to raise the level of those who are joining and, who in the final analysis, are the real believers in the selfless combatants of the PNR.

Along with the cultural and professional development, our policemen need to master Marxist-Leninist theory because it is precisely this science which scientifically explains the social processes and phenomena and helps to explain the causes and conditions that generate and facilitate crimes and antisocial conduct. The political and ideological level of the members of the PNR is reflected in the percentage of their members who are in the ranks of the Union of Young Communists and the party. More than 60 percent of the PNR now belong to these organizations and about 40 percent of them have been in the corps more than 10 years.

Another important direction of police work is the traffic problem, which is an aspect of great importance for our society, since the economic and social development achieved by our country after the triumph of the revolution has increased the elements that use public roads, where man, whether considered individually or collectively, is the most important and dynamic element in traffic whether as a driver, pedestrian or passenger. This situation will become more complex when the development projections foreseen in transportation and highways materialize in coming years. It is therefore necessary to tackle the problem immediately, seeking solutions that would prevent alteration of the balance in the elements that are involved in road safety.

It has been demonstrated that the fundamental effort in accident prevention must be directed at the human factor, considered in its double status of driver and pedestrian and in its high degree of real responsibility for the origin and development of these events [presumably accidents].

An increase in deaths has been noted since 1974. The total in 1977 was 1,201. In the first 11 months of 1978, the number of dead was 1,082. In all these years the number of injured is almost 14,000, although it was more than 17,000 in 1977. [sentence as heard] At the same time, the annual average of property loss amounts to 4 million pesos. And this is only in damages to vehicles.

Among the articles of the traffic code which are most violated and therefore cause the most accidents and deaths are: Not attending to the control of the vehicle, excess speed, thoughtless pedestrians, driving while intoxicated and not respecting the right of way. One must add to these infractions that of driving without a license. At the same time vehicle density, especially heavy vehicles, has aggravated the flow of traffic and rupture of roads, consequently affecting circulation and road capacity, and resulting in a greater probability of accidents. In the face of this reality, measures have been taken, resources have been invested, and information campaigns have been waged. Nevertheless, all this has not been sufficient, given the complexity presented by this problem and the various factors involved. Yet in the 11 months [as heard] of last year, through the dedication and efforts of the police and with the cooperation of other organs and organizations, traffic accidents decreased in 10 provinces of the country in relation to 1977, limiting increases to four provinces, with the greatest [increase] being in Havana City Province, given its urban characteristics.

In preventing accidents a broad program is being developed covering both information on the new traffic code, which improves on the existing legislation, and other juridical, administrative and operational characteristics. We have to continue struggling to educate and severely curb thoughtless drivers who criminally destroy lives and are unaware of the hours of vigilance and the sweat spent obtaining benefits for the people.

Comrades, in our days criminal activity, in both volume and seriousness, has been reduced to a group which for the most part--excepting robbery, theft, economic crimes, fraudulent injuries and traffic accidents--the rest of criminal activities are not a problem of social danger. Nevertheless, crimes cause malaise and irritation in the citizenry, and this requires an effective response.

Assassination and homicide, which in the past were prominent among the dangerous acts, have shown a gradual quantitative decrease from the first years of the triumph of the revolution, with the fundamental factors being motives of passion and quarrels. The role of education in raising the cultural level of the population has been an influential factor in the decrease.

In regard to crimes typified by not paying attention to education and not caring for minors, the police in conjunction with mass organizations have carried out an effective effort which has been able to hold indolent parents legally responsible in regard to attending to their children. This is a task which contributes to preventing juvenile delinquency.

Significant successes have also been achieved in reducing illegal occupation of housing, a situation which this past year called for an adequate operational, administrative and juridical response. The degree of social property awareness is growing and with it the measures of control to prevent misappropriation and crimes against the people's national economy. But it is not enough to assure that the financial and economic resources are not affected by deceptive or culpable actions of unscrupulous or negligent officials and workers who still do not understand the harm they cause to the country's development and the efforts undertaken by our working class [corrects himself] and the effort our working class is making in creating material and social goods to satisfy the growing demand of our population. We have to develop a greater juridical awareness in the masses, a socialist juridical awareness which allows them to have a full understanding of their rights and obligations. The laws by themselves are not enough. It is necessary that these be known and that they be present in the daily chores of each individual and in their social relations in general.

Because of its singular importance in the struggle against delinquency, we wish to stress the approval of the penal code in the recently-held People's Government National Assembly, which supersedes, although not completely, the previous social defense code which had existed since 1938. After the triumph of the revolution, the code was successively and systematically modified to adapt it to the new socioeconomic conditions in the country, taking the advances made and the experiences in penal science in the socialist camp and in our own country into account. As a fundamental characteristic of this penal code, we can point out the following: It increases the penal protection of the basic political and economic interests of the republic; it describes the nature of criminal activities in a clearer and more adequate manner; it states that the ultimate purpose of sanctions is to punish [those who] commit crimes, correcting or reducing sanctions [handed out], in addition to preventing new crimes from being committed. Stressed as innovations in the principal sanctions are: The limitation of liberty, which can be used as a substitute for the deprivation of liberty not to exceed 3 years, and which does not require the internment of the person sanctioned but rather imposes on him definite restrictions and obligations; and the public or private warning, given orally in a brief and simple manner, to reproach the person sanctioned for unlawful or dangerous conduct, taking care not to humiliate him or injure his dignity and exhorting him not to repeat the offense.

We can say that a larger number of types of sanctions are included which increase the possible degree of individualizing punishment. More benign sanctions are established than have been seen before in regards to crimes of little social danger. But the serious and repugnant crimes are still severely sanctioned, as are recidivists and multiple recidivists.

On the dangerous crimes, one should point out the incorporation of the measure called the official warning, by which the police can make observations to those whose attitudes are endangering the social, economic and political order of the socialist state. This naturally will aid the preventive work of the police.

New criminal measures are also incorporated which have been made necessary to protect the interests which have arisen with the development of our society.

Innovations in the penal code include regulations of crimes against the cultural patrimony, crimes against labor rights, which include three points, the noncompliance with occupational safety and health norms, uncalled-for disciplinary measures, and noncompliance with tribunal resolutions. Starting with infractions, although some of them are in the penal code as extenuating types of related crimes, most of them will be curbed by administrative means which will have to be legislated.

As one can appreciate, there are various changes, although we have only mentioned a few of them. Of them it can be deduced that a great effort has to be made in examining them and preparing the conditions for their application when the approved penal code becomes effective. On the other hand it is evident that in confronting crimes one must respond to the harmonious operation of a group of systems which conform to the state's great system of coercion and prevention, where the tribunals, the Attorney General's Office and the Interior Ministry constitute the basic nucleus of this aforementioned linkage. Within this context the PNR constitutes the organ which by its function has the greatest role in confronting antisocial activities.

The police's responsibility is immense, and even more so from the time when all of the preparatory acts of oral justice were transferred, which even though advised by the attorney general, demanded greater technical purification in investigations. This creates great concerns among the PNR chiefs, officers and members, who are determined to raise the level of operational work, to introduce and develop operational equipment in accordance with needs, to carry out in-depth investigations within the time alloted by the law, to improve control over the criminal potential, to raise the role and give responsibility to each police organ and its chief at every leval, to improve timely response to information and charges made by the citizenry, to lessen the time taken on arriving at the site of an incident, to take measures improving control of explosive materials and firearms, to work at continually reducing traffic accidents and their grave consequences; and in preventing crimes, increasing the level of work management in all organs, principally in criminal forecasting, planning the struggle against delinquency, increasing productivity, evaluating and analyzing the operational situation, information, and decision making and controlling compliance with duties and obligations, paying special attention to preventive work with minors, strengthening policy work in the party, and strengthening the work of technical, material and financial supply work.

We believe it just to also stress at this occasion the valuable and meritorious work done by the police auxiliaries. They have an excellent attitude, participation and efficiency in carrying out the tasks of preventing and curbing criminal deeds. They show their discipline and behavior on missions assigned to them and in their meticulous attention to the citizenry. We can affirm that the joint work done by the auxiliary forces in assisting the police, their valuable support and control exercised by the party at the various levels, their cooperation with the people's government organs, the mass organizations and the collective force of the combatants have aided in an important way in causing a 16 percent decrease in crimes against property while police work increased by 5 percent.

Comrade Fidel has stated in his remarks commemorating the 10th anniversary of the creation of the Interior Ministry that today the people have to participate with good information and with aware and militant activity in facing these manifestations. They have to participate in this struggle to prevent criminal activities and to curb them. If I am permitted to underline this statement, the auxiliary forces are precisely one form of the people's participation. Made up of workers, retirees, housewives, students and people in general, they corroborate by their successes the correctness of their creation. And this is a form of active participation by the masses in the tasks in defense of society.

On this 20th anniversary of the founding of the PNR, let our recognition of the men and women, who in their noble role as active workers in production and service and as agents of the authority, who in their daily tasks are disciplined and exemplary, have collaborated over all these years in maintaining public order and have contributed to guaranteeing the tranquillity of the people who struggle and work, and who make efforts and day by day build a bright future where there is no room for the evils engendered by the bourgeois-dominated past. [applause]

On this occasion we congratulate the work being carried out by the women comrades who are in the PNR. There are hundreds of women who also contribute to this activity in the various specialties of this organ, such as traffic controllers, criminologists, police instructors, in dealing with minors and in the administration and management of this body itself. We express our recognition of them on this 20th anniversary. [applause]

On a day like today we do not want to pass over the fraternal cooperation and help in the development of our organs and in the training our cadres given by the dear Soviet specialists. [applause] Our congratulations and thanks to them. [applause]

There have been many who have fallen anonymously over the length of this struggle for the cause of socialism, the rule of law and justice and the liberation of the peoples. To them, to the heroes of Giron, to those in the struggle against bandits, to those who day by day loyally and unselfishly comply with their revolutionary and internationalist duty, to the [PNR] founders, we pay tribute as a heartfelt homage on this 20th anniversary of the creation of the PNR. [prolonged applause]

In the name of our revolutionary party and government, we call on the PNR chiefs, officers, sergeants and soldiers to continue working with greater eagerness and determination in preventing antisocial conduct, being convinced that they will receive the backing, support and recognition of our revolutionary people as they have received it up to now. We congratulate you from all our hearts in the name of our commander in chief. [prolonged applause]

He asked that we excuse him for not being here with us, due to the multiple tasks he has, and due to the multiple attentions he has to pay to the representatives of foreign delegations who are here in Cuba on the occasion of the 20th anniversary.

Long live the 20th anniversary of the triumph of our revolution! [shouts of Viva from the audience, applause] Long live the 20th anniversary of the creation of the PNR! [shouts of Viva from the audience, applause] Long live Fidel! [shouts of Viva from the audience, applause] Long live the combatants of the Interior Ministry! [shouts of Viva from the audience, applause] Fatherland or death! [shouts of We Will Win, applause]

CASTRO BROTHERS CONGRATULATE PARADE PARTICIPANTS

FL091234Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 9 Jan 79 FL

[Text] The participants in the 20th anniversary of the triumph of the revolution military parade were congratulated by our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and by army Gen Raul Castro, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR]. The congratulations message states that the military review was a beautiful and impressive homage to the 20th anniversary of the triumph of the revolution. The message states that the brilliance of the military review, as all achievements made by the revolution, is the fruit of passionate and consistent effort; of determination, enthusiasm and the profound love the revolutionaries have for each task assigned. In this sense you are one more example of this irresistible truth.

ROCA SPEAKS AT CHILDREN'S YEAR COMMITTEE MEETING

FL100018Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jan 79 FL

[Text] Blas Roca, member of the PCC Politburo and president of the People's Government National Assembly, today declared that International Children's Year is an opportunity for Cuba to extend what we have done and raise higher the achievements made for the benefit of children.

Roca, who also is vice president of the Council of State, participated in a meeting of the International Children's Year National Committee. The meeting marked the start of activities agreed upon by all the organizations that belong to the committee.

Vilma Espin, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Federation of Cuban Women, heads this committee. The Union of Young Communists, mass organizations, the Jose Marti Pioneers organization, and the Foreign Relations, Education and Public Health ministries, among others, are represented in the committee.

In his remarks, Blas Roca also pointed out that International Children's Year should be an occasion to strengthen the struggle for detente and peace and to cut the hands of the promoters of war who want to provoke a world holocaust to satisfy their hegemonic aspirations.

VILLA CLARA HOSTS MEETING ON CANE TECHNOLOGY

FL092002Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Jan 79 FL

[Text] The first meeting on cane technology of the 18 mills located in the southern part of Villa Clara was held at the Miguel A. Pedroso Polytechnic Institute in the Ranchuelo Municipality. During the meeting it was announced that the Osvaldo Herrera enterprise had won first place of its type, while the Jose A. Riquelme enterprise had been designated outstanding for accomplishments in the past 3 years.

The closing remarks were made by PCC Central Committee member and Agriculture Minister Rafael Francia Mestre who, among other matters, referred to the importance of Villa Clara's sugar production for the national plan.

REGIONAL SUGAR CONFERENCE SCHEDULED

FL100026Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jan 79 FL

[Text] The sugar and agricultural-livestock workers trade unions and the National Association of Small Farmers (ANAP) have scheduled a Latin American and Caribbean sugar conference under the slogan: A Fair Price for Our Sugar. The announcement was made at a news conference today by Luis Martell Rasas, member of the Secretariat of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers (CTC) and secretary general of the sugar workers trade union. He is also chairman of the organizing committee for this regional conference.

He explained that the conference will be held at CTC headquarters and has been scheduled for 28, 29 and 30 April. Martell Rosas added that 60 delegates and more than 15 countries and representatives of 41 labor and peasant organizations are expected to attend.

JOB OPENINGS IN IRON-STEEL, CONSTRUCTION REPORTED

FL081309Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 8 Jan 79 FL

[Text] The Ministries of Iron and Steel Machinery Industry and of Construction call on all youth who have finished their general military service and from the Youth Labor Army to sign up for technical training courses that are being given in their production centers. During the course of their studies in the specialities they choose, the youth will acquire the theoretical and practical knowledge necessary to carry out their tasks.

With a minimum of a sixth-grade education, those who have completed their general military service can sign up for any of the courses being taught in either the iron and steel or construction industry. During the courses at either ministry, the youth will be paid a salary of 85 pesos and free meals. As members of the working collective, they will enjoy all its benefits; and upon completing their studies, they will have the right to be periodically evaluated.

At the Iron and Steel Machinery Industry Ministry there are dozens of specialties in which those interested can be trained as qualified workers. Among many others, they can choose soldering, (adjustador de parador), lathe operator, metal cutting machine operator and thermal treatment (tratamiento termico) operator.

At the Construction Ministry there are a variety of occupations in which the youth can be trained. Electrician, instrument operator, equipment operator, mason and carpenter are among the specialties which they can choose. Once achieving the "A" category, the salaries range between 188 and 311 pesos in each ministry.

The iron and steel industry is a sector which now in Cuba is beginning to fulfill the needs called for in the development of the technical and material base of our country.

ROCA RECEIVES GDR GOVERNMENT DELEGATION

FL081957Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Jan 79 FL

[Text] Blas Roca Calderio, member of the PCC Politburo and president of the People's Government National Assembly, has received the GDR party and government delegation invited to the commemorative activities for the 20th anniversary of the triumph of the revolution.

Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Politburo of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED]; (Edgar Price), section chief in the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee; and GDR Ambassador to Cuba Heinz Langer participated in the meeting. Mueckenberger conveyed personal greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Legislature, to the Cuban Government, party and people for their 20 years of progress in building socialism.

CASAS REGUEIRO MEETS TANZANIAN MILITARY DELEGATION

FL081836Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Jan 79 FL

[Text] Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, first vice minister-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR) general staff, has met with (Col Moises Nauye), deputy defense minister of the United Republic of Tanzania. (Colonel Nauye) heads the Tanzanian military delegation that is visiting our country to attend the activities marking the 20th anniversary of the revolution. Their meeting was held in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere.

(Maj Lucas Licongo), member of the Tanzanian delegation, and Tanzanian Deputy Foreign Minister (Ali Fun), who was part of the Tanzanian Government delegation, participated in the meeting. Div Gen Abelardo Colome, vice minister of the FAR; Col Demetrio Montseny, chief of the FAR Foreign Relations Directorate; and Oscar Oramas, director of the Foreign Ministry's Africa Department, also attended the meeting.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SUPPORTS VIETNAM'S POSITION

FL091929Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1914 GMT 9 Jan 79 FL

[Text] The Foreign Relations Ministry of the Republic of Cuba has declared its support for the charge presented by Vietnam on 7 January of the constant and growing provocations by China on their common border. The Foreign Ministry adds that these provocations are in addition to the support which Beijing [Peking] offered to the end to the bloody and tyrannical clique of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary.

This clique, the statement says, was swept away by the heroic people of Kampuchea led by the National United Front for the Liberation of Kampuchea which, in this way, put an end to their crimes and acts of aggression against neighboring countries and finally has paved the way to democracy, peace, true independence and progress of democratic Kampuchea.

The Foreign Ministry expresses its concern over the concentration of Chinese Armed Forces and numerous war equipment on the zones near the border and it reaffirms its solidarity with the firm position of Vietnam.

BRIEFS

NEW FREIGHTER--The new merchant ship 30 de Noviembre has arrived in the Port of Havana with a cargo in containers. The ship was built in Soviet shipyards and will be operated by the Mambisa navigation enterprise of the Transportation Ministry. It has a cargo capacity of 14,900 tons, and it can reach a speed of 17 knots with a full load. The ship is totally automated. With this modern ship, Mambisa operates a total of 60 merchant ships. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Dec 79 FL]